

CONSTRY JANUARY 1953



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WANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTICUT, INC.
VOL. 31 - NO. 1 - JANUARY 1953

L. M. BINGHAM, Editor

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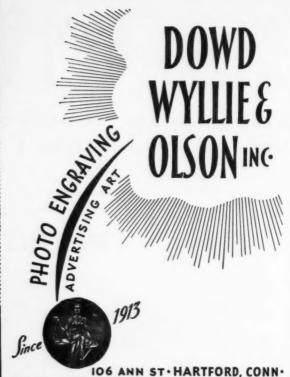
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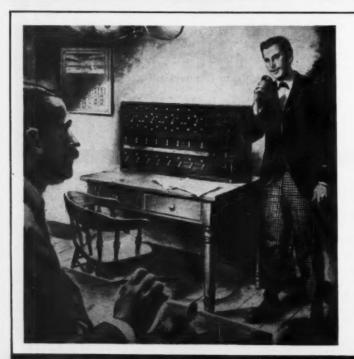
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Water Tube Boilers— Bent Tube Types Horizontal Return Tubular Boilers Scotch Type Boilers Two-Pass Boilers Electric Steam Generators



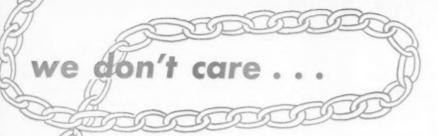






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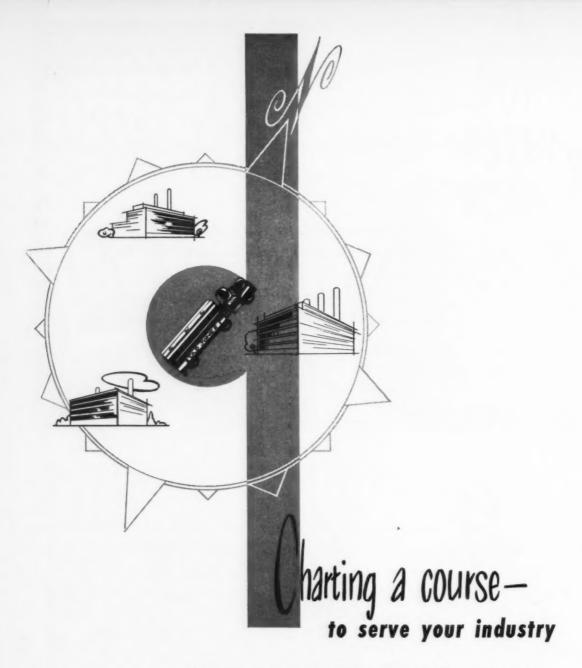
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Operations '53

By E. B. SHAW, President

In this first issue of CONNECTICUT INDUSTRY for '53, I take the opportunity of expressing my sincere appreciation for the great honor and privilege in being chosen to serve as your president for the coming year. I am greatly honored indeed for the rare privilege of following a succession of presidents such as have served our Association so extremely well in the past. It will not be an easy task, but with the help of the Directors and the Staff, I pledge myself to strive to measure up to the high standards these outstanding industrialists of Connecticut have set before me.

Now let us give some thought to a new President about to assume office in Washington, and a new Congress now convening. For nearly twenty years now, we have been on the defensive. During that time we have seen government encroach upon many fields we in industry had considered our own, over our protests that the trend was leading to socialism. A good man won. But how much did we win?

There are two schools of thought concerning the real meaning of the recent election to industry. One view holds that with the success in electing a new Republican administration, once considered most friendly to business, there is not much for the businessman to worry about except to produce more and better articles at a lower cost. The other view held by many is that the results of the recent election merely give those who believe strongly in the free enterprise system the only real opportunity in twenty years to demonstrate that that system, once freed of more onerous socialistic tentacles that have held it in check for so long, can yield greater long-range benefits to the American people than our present "almost planned" economy.

The first view seems most untenable and hazardous. If pursued by business men on a broad scale, it can only lead to national disaster when the socialistic groups, marching under the banner of liberal planners, use the powerful propaganda engendered by such a course of action to take over the reins of government. If the so-called liberal planners (liberal by trading the other fellow's money for increasing their power) are again placed in power because free enterprise has not been properly sold to the American people, then we may confidently expect that industry and eventually all facets of our lives will come under more complete government domination and control.

The past election, in the opinion of those who hold the second view, merely won a precious two and maybe four years of time to sell the millions of people under 40 years of age on the advantages of a truly free enterprise economy under which they have never lived since reaching voting age. Many of those who crusaded for a change in the Washington scene were from this younger group who, in spite of their indoctrination for living under a so-called "welfare state," didn't like the "welfare" they were able to win for themselves under it. The weight of responsibility for demonstrating the values of a truly free enterprise rests heavily upon the business executives over 40, who have experienced life under a free economy. A wealth of ideas and a depth of imagination will be required to assist in stopping inflation, in spiking any runaway recession, in promoting better diplomatic and trade relations with other nations, in finding more satisfactory ways and means to satisfy the American people's requirements for better educational facilities, better housing, improved health facilities, and far more productive and satisfying years beyond the age of 65.

These and many more challenges, including the all-important issue of employee-management relations, will call for the best leadership that business and management can summon to apply to grass-roots problems of their local communities, to problems of their state and to those at national and international levels. If such challenges are to be answered, they will require mutual assistance not only at local and state levels between business men, and between them and office-holders at these levels; but above all at the Federal level where the making of wrong decisions eliminates the possibility of freedom of action at state and local levels.

Your senators and representatives in the past have frequently asked for your advice and suggestions. If you have never answered their requests before, we urge you to make their acquaintance early in the 83rd Congress, and to keep them constantly advised of your views that they may help you to win the case for free enterprise over government enterprise during the next few years. Make it your business to give strong and active assistance and encouragement to government leaders in 1953.



PLANT of The Carlyle Johnson Machine Company on Main Street, Manchester, Conn.

The Carlyle Johnson Machine Co.

THE HISTORY of this well known and prosperous corporation of Manchester, Connecticut, is associated with Moses Carlyle Johnson, who developed and patented the original friction clutch . . . John and Henry

Stambaugh, who financed the company . . . and Scott Howard Simon, who has been with the company since 1904, and its president since 1928.

While employed at the Pratt & Whitney Company in 1884, Mr. John-

son installed his new clutch in one of Pratt & Whitney's horizontal turret lathes... and assigned the patent (for the clutch and lathe head) to his employers. He did, however, reserve the right to start a company of his own at a later date.

This was done when, with some local investors, the Helix Gear Co. was incorporated in Hartford and started manufacturing the Johnson Clutch in 1900 at the factory of the Asa S. Cook Co. The future did not seem too bright, as the present was terrible. But . . . in the nick of time the inventor, Moses Carlyle Johnson, came through with three important new patents.

Through a fortunate meeting with the brothers, John and Henry Stambaugh, of Youngstown, Ohio, financiers of iron and steel industries of the Mahoning Valley, Mr. Johnson obtained their backing for a new company. With \$100,000, The Carlyle Johnson Machine Company was incorporated, took over the Helix Gear Company, and their Johnson Clutch patent and started production of the new Johnson Clutch at No. 356 Asylum Street, the inventor being named superintendent by the backers. This new and better patent embodied a type of clutch that was universally applicable to line and counter shafting, machinery of all kinds, and could be used



PHOTO taken around 1905 in The Carlyle Johnson Machine Company's first plant in Hartford. Scott Simon, now President seated at machine.

generally on a broad scale wherever transmission of power was required for light powered drives.

We have heard that many inventors just invent . . . but whether or not this was true, it is a fact that in 1904 the Stambaughs picked up Scott H. Simon, a young assistant bank teller of Youngstown, Ohio, bought him a ticket to Hartford, and said, "You're now in charge of office details." Shortly he was treasurer, the former treasurer having resigned, then general manager, as Mr. Johnson's interest in the company was purchased (1905 . . . fast work).

Business went along nicely and, when considerably more space was required, the company moved to Manchester, Conn., purchasing the building on Main Street, formerly occupied by The Eastern Biscuit Co.

As you know, biscuits require a lot of flour and unfortunately a great quantity of it was on the walls and floors of the plant when The Carlyle Johnson Company took over. This posed a problem which was neatly solved by the foreman. An advertisement inserted in the Manchester newspaper asked men to apply for jobs at the plant at 8 a. m. When a lot of them showed up, the foreman appeared at a large door on the second floor, with a quantity of new brooms. He told the men that he would throw the brooms, one at a time, into the crowd and each man who caught one was hired. The "lucky" ones were put to work with the broom and a pail of water. After a lot of hard work, the floured walls and floor were clean . . . and each man (if you'll pardon us) got his dough.

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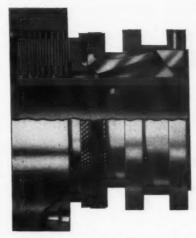
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New, higher speed machinery was installed and added employees hired. Business was good, with 1926 topping all sales to that date . . . then came the well known depression. Industrial manufacturers throughout the country suffered greatly, many of them going bankrupt, but The Carlyle Johnson Company pulled through, aided by its ingenuity in developing several important improvements and changes in the clutch design. In fact, it worked for seven years . . . 1932 to 1939 . . to perfect the Maxitorq Floating Disc Clutch, obtaining four valuable patents, the most important of which was the Separator Springs, which, inserted between the multiple discs, prevent drag, abrasion and consequently heating, when the clutch is in neutral. Thus the



ONE of the Company's products—the Johnson Single Disc Clutch.



CUT-AWAY view of the Maxitorq floating disc Clutch widely used in machinery, machine tools, power products.

clutch runs cool . . . a definite improvement and an important sales feature.

Previous to 1928, the American Machinist in one of its articles said, "The shops of the Carlyle Johnson Machine Company present an excellent example of the modern, self-contained machinery building plant . . . as might be expected, the main factory is light, clean and well ventilated. There is plenty of space for handling the work, and machinery is so placed that operations go forward in regular sequence with a minimum of rehandling."

Consideration for the comfort of its employees has always been com-

pany practice, which accounts for its "family" type of organization . . . with a minimum amount of labor trouble over the fifty years of the company's existence.

The first Maxitorq Clutch was presented to the trade on November 1, 1939 . . . and it quickly gained acceptance by machine and product designers . . . especially for machine tools. While the company had been advertising for some years, the program was stepped up gradually so that when World War II started, the trade name, Maxitorq, and the slogan, "Let's talk MAXI-TORQ," were covering the country through the leading industrial publications, with full-page, two-color advertisements. That same progam is in force today.

In addition to advertising and publicity, the company has improved the sales force through better field representatives, the production of modern catalogs and bulletins, new methods of following up inquiries, and offering technical engineering service to potential buyers.

The situation of the company and its future prospects looked good to Scott Simon, so he made an offer to buy the interests of other stockholders. The offer was accepted in 1942 and the control of The Carlyle Johnson Machine Company passed into, and is now, in the capable hands of the Simon family.

Results of these programs show up in the following figures: taking the sales for 1926 (the company's best business year with the Johnson Clutch), we find a 72% increase in average annual sales for the years 1940-1944; 305% for 1945-1949; for 1950, 423%; 1951, 583% . . . with 1952 showing equal or better sales volume. (The years from 1940 on represent, mostly, the Maxitorq Clutch, with but few sales of the original Johnson model.)

In January, 1953, Carlyle Johnson introduces a new Johnson Single Disc Clutch which includes the better features of the Maxitorq, yet will serve a more general market at lower prices.

So goes the profitable progress of another Connecticut industrial company... under the able management of Scott H. Simon, President; his son, Frank R. Simon, Vice President and General Manager; J. M. Miller, Treasurer; and A. L. Hutchings, Executive Engineer and Superintendent.



"FAMILY DAY" group reading "welcome" sign at beginning of tour.

How To Make Family Day Count

By HARVEY L. SPAUNBURG, Executive Vice President, Veeder-Root, Inc., Hartford

F YOU plan it well, and work it right, you can make the Family Day version of the Open House do these things for you:

 Give employees a feeling of pride in showing their company to their families and friends.

Present to the general public a clean and orderly manufacturing organization while all production processes continue in full operation.

Dramatize the relationship of the company to the community as a good citizen and a good neighbor.

 Show the importance of your organization in the national and world economy by illustrating where its products are used and how important they are.

5. Act as a newsworthy event of impor-

tance, so recognized by the press and radio.

We think a brief report on some of our experiences with Veeder-Roor's Family Day on November 19, 1952 when more than 8,500 men, women, and children came through our plant can point up the planning and execution which made it possible for us to attain these objectives.

The Planning for Family Day

Employee participation in the Veeder-Root Family Day was a must from the very beginning. Planning started two and one-half months ahead of the event. This may seem like plenty of time, but if we had had more, we could have used it to good advantage. The first thing was to get a committee

structure set up to handle the many details. Leon J. Dunn, Assistant to the Executive Vice President, was named General Chairman of the Family Day Committee. Nine committees were named to handle all arrangements, including such necessary matters as parking, guides, safety, signs, exhibits, refreshments, guest registration, and the like.

These committees met at regular intervals with Mr. Dunn to work out complete details. A master time table was established so that all the activities would fall into place in orderly fashion. About 85 men and women participated in this preliminary work to set the stage for the big event. Supervisors, production, and office people all had an important part to play.

Veeder-Root felt that the basic philosophy of Family Day should be: employees should play the most important part in the event. To this end, a letter went to the homes of all Veeder-Root men and women from John H. Chaplin, President, inviting them to attend



"FAMILY DAY" was for youngsters, to

the Open House and enclosing ticket request forms. Employees were given the privilege of inviting as many people as they desired. These forms were returned to supervisors who, in turn, passed them on to the appropriate committee.

Easy-to-understand signs were prepared for each department, arrows were painted on the floors along the route, and 14 exhibits were prepared by the men and women of the Exhibits Committee. Of course, proper attention was paid to safety measures to protect our visitors. Work areas presenting a hazard were roped off. Provision was made to station extra guides at bottleneck spots to answer questions and control traffic.

Self-Propelled Tour

Our Family Day was what can be called a "self-propelled tour" of Veeder-Root. Every man and woman who came in received a small leaflet with a route mapped out. The arrows took individuals from one department to another. Our guides did not accompany groups but were stationed in each work area to explain operations and be of service.

Another fundamental idea we incorporated into this project was keeping every operation going throughout the tour. We did this by scheduling a special work day from 1 to 9:30 P. M., which permitted us to have machines manned by operators.

For the Employee

We felt our own employees should be given a preview of the Family Day. So, on Monday and Tuesday, November 17 and 18, groups of employees took the tour. This "dry run" enabled us to correct any mistakes in route planning and also prepared the guides for what was to come. Many of our men and women had never seen our entire operation and so this preliminary tour served an educational purpose as well. More than 90 per cent of our employees took advantage of this opportunity.

The Family Day route was so designed that no group of operators was omitted. This called for special planning because our production is in more than one building and, in the case of our Sargeant Street building, is on three floors. Yet we were able to do this successfully and still keep the tour time to one hour and a half.

(Continued on page 60)



START of "Family Day" tour at the Receiving Department on Homestead Avenue.



SCENE IN cafeteria in the evening at the height of "Family Day" traffic.



ISABEL MEUCCI and Helen Sylvain overseeing "Family Day" registration of Guest Book.



PRESIDENT JOHN H. CHAPLIN, left, joins other company executives in a radio broadcast.

CONSIDERABLE interest is shown in display of counters, all of which were in motion the entire day.



E. B. SHAW



ALBERT S. REDWAY



HARRISON FULLER

MEET YOUR NEW Officers AND Directors

B. SHAW, general manager, New England Division, American Thread Company, Willimantic, was elected president of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, Inc. at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors, held at the Hartford Club, Hartford, on Wednesday, December 10. Mr. Shaw succeeds A. V. Bodine, president, The Bodine Corporation, Bridgeport, who has served as president since January, 1951.

Albert S. Redway, president, American Paper Goods Company, Kensington, succeeds Mr. Shaw to the post of first vice president, and Harrison Fuller, president, The Fuller Merriam Co., West Haven, was named second vice president. John Coolidge, president and treasurer of The Connecticut Manifold Forms Co., West Hartford, was re-elected treasurer, a post he has held for eight years. Norris W. Ford continues to serve as executive vice president, and L. M. Bingham as secretary.

Mr. Shaw, a graduate of the Bradford-Durfee Textile School of Fall River, Massachusetts, originally joined the American Thread Company at its Fall River plant. In 1925 he was transferred to the Willimantic plant as section foreman, and served as an overseer in the spinning department, assistant superintendent of the manufacturing division, plant superintendent of the firm's Dalton Georgia plant, and superintendent of manufacturing at the Willimantic factory.

In November, 1943 he was named agent of the Willimantic plant, and now holds the position of general manager of the company's New England division, with headquarters in Willimantic.

Mr. Shaw's principal civic activities include vice chairman of Region I, (New England) Boy Scouts of America; Jamboree Chairman, Region I, National Committeeman representing Eastern Connecticut, Boy Scouts of America; member of the board of Willimantic Community Chest; Vice President, Willimantic YMCA; trustee, Windham County Memorial Hospital.

ALBERT S. REDWAY is a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He began his career with the Old Colony Envelope Company of Westfield, Massachusetts, and later became affiliated with the Farrel-Birmingham Company, Ansonia, and in 1937 became vice president and manager of manufacturing of that firm.

In 1943 he joined the Geometric Tool Company of New Haven as executive vice president and general manager, where he served until he was made president and general manager of the American Paper Goods Company, Kensington on April 1, 1949.

Mr. Redway is a director of the First National Bank, and the Acme Wire Company, both of New Haven. He is also a former president of the Manufacturers Association of New Haven County, the National Metal Trades Association (Connecticut branch), and former vice president, New Haven YMCA; member of the board of governors, New Haven Junior College, New Haven.



HARRISON FULLER is a native of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and was educated in the public schools of St. Paul and the University of Minnesota. During World War I he served as a Major in field artillery. He was an incorporator of the American Legion under Act of Congress, and the first commander, Department of Minnesota.

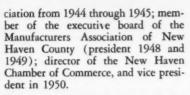
He served as city editor and assistant managing editor, St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press, and editor and publisher, Fort Myers Tropical News, Fort Myers, Florida.

In 1928 he became associated with the investment banking firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co., and Tri-Continental Corporation, New York, as vice president. In 1939, with Dr. E. S. Merriam of Marietta, Ohio, Mr. Fuller organized the Fuller Merriam Company, manufacturer of vitrified grinding wheels by a new process invented by Dr. Merriam.

Among his other activities, past and present, are included: Director of Grinding Wheels Manufacturers Asso-



W. L. SORENSEN



Five new members of the Board of Directors of the Association took office on January 1, 1953, each for a term of four years. They were elected at the business session of the Association's annual meeting held at Yale University on September 16, 1952.

The new directors are as follows: Henry H. Lyman, treasurer, Lyman Gun Sight Corporation, Middlefield, representing Middlesex County; W. L. Sorensen, treasurer, the Warren Woolen Company, Stafford Springs, for Tolland County; Donald C. Cottrell, president, C. B. Cottrell & Sons Company, Pawcatuck, representing New London County; W. L. Hubbard, president, Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Co., Stamford, representing Fairfield County; and for director-at-large, P. B. Watson, plant manager, American Cyanamid Company, Plastics Division, Wallingford.



HENRY H. LYMAN, treasurer and manager of The Lyman Gun Sight Corporation, Middlefield, will succeed Amor P. Smith, executive vice president, The Russell Manufacturing Company, Middletown. Mr. Lyman is a graduate of the Taft School, Watertown, and Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University.



DONALD C. COTTRELL

He is treasurer of The Lyman Farm, Inc. and trustee of the Charles E. Lyman Estate; director and treasurer of the Rockfall Corporation, Middletown and corporator of the Middletown Savings Bank. He also serves as president of the Middlesex Memorial Hospital and of the Middlefield Cemetery Association. He is a member of the Church Committee of the Middlefield Congregational Church and of the Committee on Federal Subsidies of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Mr. Lyman's legislative activities have included one term in the Connecticut House of Representatives, chairman of Excise Committee; Connecticut State Senate, when he was chairman of the Committee on Agriculture; and president Pro Tempore and chairman of the Committee on Education. For many years he served as a member of the Middlefield Board of Education and trustee of The Connecticut State Hospital, Middletown.



W. L. SORENSEN was born in Toledo, Ohio, was graduated from the University of Cincinnati, and did graduate work in Business Administration at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He will succeed David P. Mitchell, president, Cyril Johnson Woolen Co., Stafford Springs, on the Association's Board.

Prior to his association with the Warren Woolen Co. of Stafford Springs, Mr. Sorensen served for two years with Froelich & Emery Co., con-

(Continued on page 36)



PHILIP B. WATSON



HENRY H. LYMAN



WILLIAM L. HUBBARD



THE ENTIRE MUSICAL organization of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Michigan, performs in unison for several local concerts each year and raises funds for the musical education of the city's children.

Musical Activity

AS AN AID TO INDUSTRY

By DR. JOHN C. KENDEL, Vice President, American Music Conference

NDUSTRIAL PLANTS, large and small, all across the country are finding the use of music in employee recreation programs one of the most effective methods for establishing both the high morale of workers and increased community good will.

Management measures the greater morale stimulated by cooperation in a music program in terms of greater production. Labor sees the opportunity for music participation as an added job benefit from the job. And the community refers with pride to its progressive industry as one of the area's assets.

That the results of an industrial music program can be great has been proved over and over again. An impressive list of industries with established employee music programs includes Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee; Ford Motor Company, Detroit; Electro-Motive Division of General Motors, Brookfield, Ill.; Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, O., and many others.

The advantages, both direct and intangible, are too subtle to be measured and tabulated. They cover increased



DR. JOHN C. KENDEL

production, higher employee morale, employee pride, longer service from employees, easier employee recruitment, reduced absenteeism, and unification of the company with its community.

Music is probably the broadest area

of recreational activity that is available to bring the community and the industrial plant closer together. Often plant musicians perform in community concerts or on "loan" for various community functions, making the company a notable contributor to the community welfare.

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Other forms of recreational activity, such as sports and specialized hobby groups, serve also to shorten the distance between the community and the plant, but music appeals to all ages, both sexes, employees on all levels. Everyone who works in a plant can take part in the music program.

Although broad use of music in industry has come about only in recent years, it has been known for a long time that employee good will is a natural consequence of the company-sponsored musical recreation program. Probably the oldest industrial music program—which has been in continuous existence since 1883—is the Norfolk and Western Railway band of Roanoke, Va. This band is an example of a company instrumental group acting as an agent of good will in firm's relations with the public. Last year the N and W band won first prize among

32 professional and college bands during the Tobacco Festival in Richmond, a week-long event that attracted 175,000 persons. Ten members of the band have been active in it for more than 25 years, and many of the players started their musical ventures as adults with no previous background in musical study.

The beginning of a musical hobbycareer in adulthood is very common in industrial music programs. Many persons have never before had the opportunity or the means to "try their hands" at playing a musical instrument or singing in a chorus. Because of the wide range of musical participationplant orchestras, hill billy bands, choral groups, dance units, barbershop singing, marching bands, concert bandsnearly every person who likes music finds a niche for himself. It has no age barriers. It has no physical requirements. And even the person with the minimum of musical ability can find personal satisfaction in some degree of participation.

Inter-plant and office cooperation is stimulated by the music programs in many of the plants. Executives and clerks, machine operators and sweepers are all eligible to take part in the musical organizations. The band at the Allis-Chalmers Company is typical of the plant and office organizations operating successfully not only to make music together but to erase barriers that are commonly found between administrative and production employees.

Early in World War II employers found that worker participation in instrumental music programs helped to overcome fatigue and tension, as well as being an effective morale booster. Still geared to a full-scale military production effort, but with a longer view, industry finds many of the problems of factory fatigue and tension still exist. And it finds further that music is still the partial answer.

The American Music Conference points out that while many attempts to organize plant recreational activities start out with enthusiasm and dwindle away, music generally increases enthusiasm as it progresses. As an organization gains in accomplishment, interest in it grows too. Hence the investment in musical recreation facilities tends to increase in value. An expenditure for other facilities that might soon be forgotten often ends in a loss. AMC explains that because music programs set up so few limitations for partici-

pation, the plant that invests in musical recreation is spreading its recreation dollar to benefit the largest group of employees.

Music Relieves Tension

Music as recreation provides the intellectual change needed to relieve tension of top-level executives; it provides the outlet for physical and emotional tensions needed by the young; it provides the psychological boost in selfconfidence and accomplishment needed to break the monotony of assembly line routine.

Perhaps the outstanding example of a complete music program is carried on good employees and improving the community in which they work.

Harold S. Kendall, assistant to Dow Chemical President Leland I. Doan, says: "The friendly response of the community alone would make a music program worth while. Even greater, however, is the benefit gained by the attitude of individual employees; they are cheerful, their morale is high and the company's record shows it.

"The music groups sponsored by the company fuse a bond between recreation and employment that results in loyalty and dependability. The attraction of music groups is a definite aid



MUSICAL PROGRAMS are presented by Western Electric employees before their coworkers in the company's auditorium and in an outdoor band shell.

at the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. Dow's musical program has done as much for the entire Midland community as for its employees. Advanced to a point where an entire building is set aside for music, the Dow program has been so successful that it is increasing constantly and management executives of many other companies have visited Midland to learn Dow's pattern of operation.

The symphony orchestra at Dow is open to residents of Midland. With its other instrumental and choral groups, under the direction of a full-time professional music staff, the Dow program is one of the most effective devices in Dow's program of attracting

in securing high grade employees."

Other enterprising companies have capitalized on their musical organizations. For instance, the Botany Mills band of Passaic, N. J., performs in sleek uniforms fashioned of Botany fabric.

Many companies, having no one with the organizational or musical background to start a music recreation program are turning to the American Music Conference for its professional planning aid. AMC, with headquarters in the McCormick Building, Chicago, serves industry with trained music educator-organizers to work with groups free of charge.



PRESCOTT BUSH



WILLIAM A. PURTELL

YOUR Representatives In CONGRESS

THE combination of a new political administration in Washington and the many changes wrought in Connecticut by the recent election makes it imperative that all industrialists learn something about the background of the men who will represent them in Congress for the next two, four and six years respectively. It is even more important that indus-

trial management keep these representatives well informed of their views concerning the effects of present laws upon their respective industries and industrial expansion in the state and indirectly upon the employees, stockholders and customers of those industries

In the past your senators and representatives have asked for your advice

and suggestions, but have reported that the response from industry has been something less than satisfactory. In the face of the momentous questions that must be answered properly by the incoming 83rd Congress to safeguard the future of this country, both internally and externally, it is essential that industrial management give their senators and representatives in Congress the benefit of their advice to a greater extent than in the past. CONNECTICUT INDUSTRY therefore urges its readers to acquaint themselves with the following education and experience backgrounds that they may better understand how to communicate intelligently with the men who represent them in Congress.

PRESCOTT BUSH (R)

By virtue of being elected, by a plurality of 29,000 votes over his opponent, to complete the last four years of the term of the late Brien McMahon, Prescott Bush (R) of Greenwich, Connecticut, has become Connecticut's senior senator, even though William A. Purtell served for a short period before election as the successor to Senator McMahon because of his appointment by Governor Lodge.

Born in Columbus, Ohio, Mr. Bush first came to Connecticut to attend Yale University, where he was graduated in 1917. Having enlisted in the Connecticut National Guard in 1916 to get military training, he went overseas with the AEF shortly after his graduation, where he served in the Meuse-Argonne offensive as a captain of artillery. Upon his return from World War I service he began his business career



ANTONI N. SADLAK



JAMES T. PATTERSON



ALBERT P. MORANO

as a stock clerk in a wholesale hardware firm in St. Louis, Missouri.

Since 1926 he has been a partner of Brown Brothers, Harriman & Co., private bankers, of New York. He is also a director of the Columbia Broadcasting System, The Prudential Insurance Company of America, the Rockbestos Products Corporation, New Haven, and several other corporations.

Always Mr. Bush has reserved a portion of his time for volunteer service in the political and civic life of his town, his state and the nation. He first served Greenwich in 1933 when it established the Representative Town Meeting form of government, and since 1935 has been re-elected Moderator each year since, resigning only after his election to the Senate. He first entered politics on the state level in 1947 when he was made chairman of the Connecticut Republican Finance Committee, a post he continued to hold until June 1950, when he was first nominated as U. S. Senator, to be defeated by Senator William Benton (D) by the narrow margin of only 1102 votes out of 862,000 votes cast.

Other voluntary posts he has filled include: Campaign chairman of the USO (1942) and the National War Fund (1943-45); Connecticut Chairman of the United Negro College Fund in 1951; director of the Connecticut Society for Mental Hygiene and the Greenwich Hospital Association; trustee of the Episcopal Church Foundation of the United States; and a trustee of Yale University, having been re-elected for his second six-year term in June 1952.

WILLIAM A. PURTELL (R)

A former two-term vice president, president and director of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, William A. Purtell (R), West Hartford, won a six-year term to serve as Connecticut's junior United States Senator. With no previous experience in politics except his near-successful attempt for nomination as the Republican candidate for Governor of Connecticut in 1950, Mr. Purtell won over his opponent, William Benton, by one of the largest pluralities given to any senator in the last election.

Born in Hartford as one of a large family, "Bill" Purtell won his laurels during a business experience of more than 30 years, the culmination of which saw him elevated a few years ago to the posts of president, treasurer and general manager of the Holo-Krome Screw Corporation of West Hartford, an organization which he was instrumental in organizing in 1929. He resigned from these offices since his election as Senator last November, as well as from many others, both during and since the election campaign. The only directorships he still retains are those on the Boards of the Hartford-Connecticut Trust Company and the Hartford Gas Company.

Among the many directorships, offices and other positions of trust he has held in the past are: Former director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America and of the National Association of Manufacturers; past president and now life member of the Advisory Board of the

American Supply and Machinery Manufacturers Association; director of Colt's Manufacturing Company, Veeder-Root, Inc., West Hartford Chamber of Commerce, Visiting Nurses Association; past president of the Manufacturers Association of Hartford County; Commissioner of the Connecticut Inter-Racial Commission; past chaplain and present chairman of the Distinguished Guest Committee, Connecticut Department, American Legion.

He is a veteran of the AEF in World War I and holds membership in the American Legion and numerous other professional associations, organizations and clubs.

ANTONI N. SADLAK (R)

Congressman-at-large Antoni N. Sadlak (R), of Rockville, gained his first experience in Congress as executive secretary to Congressman-at-large B. J. Monkiewicz of New Britain, during the 76th and 78th Congresses.

Born and educated in Rockville through the secondary school level, he received his LL.B. degree from Georgetown University School of Law after completing his pre-legal courses at Georgetown College.

Prior to his service with Congressman Monkiewicz, he was associated with the Hartford Production Credit Association and with the U. S. Department of Justice in the Special Inspections Division. In 1944 he accepted a commission in the U. S. Naval Reserve and following his graduation from the School of Naval Communications at



THOMAS J. DODD



HORACE SEELY-BROWN



ALBERT W. CRETELLA

Harvard, he was assigned as Communications Watch Officer and Top Secret Officer on the staff of Admiral Thomas C. Kincaid, commander of the Seventh Fleet.

He was first elected to serve in the much maligned 80th Congress and was re-elected to the 81st and 82nd Congresses. Again on November 4 he was re-elected to serve for the fourth term in the 83rd Congress convening this month. He is the only New England member of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee of the House. He is also a member of the Committee on Committees, and is the Republican Regional Whip.

HORACE SEELY-BROWN, JR. (R)

Born in Kensington, Maryland, almost within sight of the Capitol in Washington, Horace Seely-Brown spent most of his childhood on the campus of Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, where his father was a professor, and from which he was graduated with honors in physics and chemistry in 1929.

After doing graduate work at Yale, he served as Master, and later headed the science department at the Pomfret School in Pomfret, before seeing service as an operations officer of the USNR force in the Pacific during World War II. Prior to entering the Navy he had been elected president of the Connecticut Young Republican Club. Upon his return from war service he was urged to run for Congress, being elected to represent the 2nd District of Connecticut in the 80th Congress. He was defeated in 1948, but made a comeback to win a seat in the 82nd Congress, and again was reelected last November to serve in the 83rd Congress.

He is a member of the House Small Business Committee and the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, both of which are of interest to his constituents in eastern Connecticut.

JAMES T. PATTERSON (R)

Born in Naugaruck, Connecticut, James T. Patterson, Connecticut's representative from the 5th District, was educated in the Naugatuck Schools, Peekskill Military Academy, Georgetown University, University of Miami and National University Law School.

Prior to entering the Marine Corps in 1941 where he saw active service in both the European and Pacific theaters, he was associated with the Connecticut State Highway Department, the U. S.

Department of Labor, the Social Security Board, and as undercover agent for the United States Treasury Department. At the close of hostilities he gathered photographic evidence for the prosecution of Nazi war criminals at the Nuremberg trials. After his discharge from the Marine Corps in July, 1946, with the rank of Major, he became interested in politics and won his first election to serve as a representative in the 80th Congress in November 1946. He has been re-elected in 1948, 1950 and 1952. He is a member of the Armed Services Committee of the House.

ALBERT P. MORANO (R)

Born in Patterson, New Jersey, as one of a family of seven children, Albert P. Morano moved with his family to Greenwich at the age of four. During and after his school years he became imbued with a healthy respect for hard work and the value of a dollar through such jobs as delivering milk and serving as a pin boy, cab driver, carnival worker, dancing waiter, amateur boxer and insurance man.

Mr. Morano's first political job was serving as a member of the Board of Tax Review. Later he became chairman of the Chickahominy Town Meeting District, which led to his acquaintance with the then Town Health Officer, Dr. Albert E. Austin, whom he assisted in his successful campaign for Congressman in 1938 and whom he served as executive secretary during his one term in office.

Later, in 1942, Mr. Morano worked for the Congressional nomination of Clare Booth Luce, Dr. Austin's stepdaughter, whom he later served as executive secretary during her two terms in office. Returning to Connecticut, he was appointed in 1946 as State Unemployment Commissioner by Governor Baldwin, a post he held until August 1950 when he resigned to launch his own successful campaign to serve in the 82nd Congress. He was re-elected last November to serve the 4th Connecticut District in the present 83rd Congress. He is a member of the House Administrative Committee and a member of the Sub-Committee on Elections.

ALBERT W. CRETELLA (R)

A three-term member of the Connecticut General Assembly, Albert W. Cretella won state-wide recognition for his work as Chairman of the Elections Committee prior to his successful cam-

paign this year which won him a seat in the 83rd Congress to represent Connecticut's 3rd Congressional District.

Born in New Haven and educated in the primary and secondary schools there, Mr. Cretella later worked his way through Yale University and Yale Law School, from which he was graduated in 1921. After being admitted to the Bar in 1921, he began the practice of law in New Haven.

Shortly after moving his home to North Haven, he was elected a North Haven Grand Juror and served until 1945 as the Prosecuting Officer of the Town Court. For many years he served as the Town Counsel of North Haven and during World War II he was made chairman of Draft Board 12-A. In 1946 he was elected as representative from North Haven to the General Assembly and was subsequently re-elected for the 1949 and 1951 terms.

As a freshman Congressman, his Committee assignment has not been made as we go to press.

THOMAS J. DODD (D)

The only Democratic candidate in Connecticut to survive the Republican sweep in the November election, Attorney Thomas J. Dodd of West Hartford, was elected to represent the First Congressional District.

Born in Norwich, Mr. Dodd is a graduate of Providence College and Yale Law School. He first became a special agent for the FBI, tracking down the nation's top public enemies, after which he made an exemplary record from 1935 to 1938 as Connecticut Director of the N.Y.A.

In 1938 he was recalled to Washington by the U. S. Attorney General, where he handled federal cases dealing with civil rights violations and helped organize the department's first Civil Rights Section, of which he became assistant chief. When the threat of war changed the emphasis to national defense, Mr. Dodd was assigned to enemy alien and sabotage cases, when he ran down subversives and foreign agents. Later he prosecuted war fraud cases and was assigned as U. S. Assistant Attorney General, Connecticut District.

At war's end, Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson selected him to go to Nurenberg, Germany, where he helped to set up trial procedure for the now famous Nurenberg trial of Nazi criminals. Among his more recent important chairmanships, as related to political matters, has been that of Connecticut Chairman of the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report.

Productivity AND PROFIT SHARING

By RAWSON L. WOOD, President,

Arwood Precision Castings Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

USINESS MEN without experience in profit sharing often find it hard to understand how it can add to company profits as well as to employee earnings. With the same machinery and equipment, and without the change of a single person on the payroll, how is it possible to increase efficiency and production enough to support a profit sharing plan? Is there really so much room for improvement in a modern, well-equipped plant? If a company has previously earned 6% on its invested capital, and offers to share equally with its employees in the increase of these earnings, can it expect that the profit will rise to 8%, 10% or even more so as to pay for the profit sharing plan? How does profit sharing make such increases possible?

Before answering that question I think I should first demonstrate to you that increases of this kind are really possible, and that they have taken place in many companies doing different kinds of business. The Profit Sharing Manual, published by the Council of Profit Sharing Industries, Akron, Ohio, contains case histories of 91 different companies with successful profit sharing plans in operation. Some of them were able to measure in dollars or percentages the increase in productivity that has taken place since their profit sharing plan was installed. For example, the Cleveland Twist Drill Company reports that in four years productivity increased 331/3%. The Quality Castings Company in Orrville, Ohio shows a 35% increase. Both of these are companies in which there is a great deal of labor in the sales dollar, and so an increase in the productivity of labor would, therefore, make a big difference in company profits.

The same is true at Arwood, where we started our plan five years ago by offering to split 50-50 any increase in productivity obtained. Since then,



RAWSON L. WOOD

profit sharing payments have been made averaging 15% of payroll. Since the company retained an equal amount, it is evident that productivity had increased 30%.

Other types of companies, such as those in service industries like banking and insurance, or manufacturing industries where the capital investment per worker is larger, show lower percentage improvements, because there is less that worker efficiency can do and more of the cost is determined by fixed items like depreciation. Other outstanding profit sharing companies could not possibly tell how much of their present efficiency is due to profit sharing. For example, a company which installed its profit sharing plan 50 years ago, has changed its equipment and methods of operation many times since then. Undoubtedly, 50 years ago they did most of their bookkeeping and accounting by hand, and today they have machines for the same purpose. How could they possibly tell what their cost would be if they were still doing their bookkeeping by hand? Yet there is no doubt in their minds that the machines have increased their

productivity. Profit sharing has become for such companies just as much a part of their modern management policies as the modern equipment that they buy.

These profit sharing companies include leaders in many industries. Eastman Kodak, Proctor and Gamble. Sears Roebuck, Jewel Tea Co., Stanley Home Products, American Velvet Co. and hundreds more. These companies would not continue to pay out the large sums that they do to their employees unless they were convinced that it was good business to do so. These payments are not made out of generosity or of philanthropy, they are as sound a business payment as an investment in a new more efficient lathe, or the replacement of an overgrown inefficient plant by a modern conveyorized layout.

If you agree, tentatively at least, to accept this statement, the next question that naturally arises is how does this increase in productivity come about? Do the individual workers work faster, and in that case is it not simply a type of speed-up? I think that the individual workers actually do turn out more work in a day when they have an effective profit sharing plan as an added incentive. But this is not a speed-up, because the added work they do is entirely voluntary. The work which you may do in the evenings on your own hobbies may be just as intensive as the work you are paid for during the day, but you do not consider it the same because it is not compulsory; it does not have to be done. In the same way, if there is any extra individual effort put out by the employees in a profit sharing company. it is exerted because they wish to do so. It is no more resented than is the time which you spend on your evening

I do not think that this added individual effort is the only, or even the most important factor, which increases the efficiency of profit sharing companies. Let us consider what is the effect upon the next level—the Line

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Arwood also has a plant in Groton, Connecticut, established in 1950. The company's product story was published in the November 1951 issue of Connecticut Industry.

Business and Christian Ethics

By ADMIRAL BEN MOREELL, Chairman of the Board,

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation

THIS article, formerly delivered as an address by Admiral Moreell last May, is so pregnant with sound suggestions for keeping one's head and enthusiasm for business that it deserves careful reading by every management executive in Connecticut.

N THE wall of my office there hangs a picture presented to me by a battalion of Seabees on the Island of Iwo Jima shortly before V-J Day in August, 1945. It is the only picture in my office which recalls the experiences and associations of almost thirty years in the United

States Navy.

The photograph shows the burial services for a Seabee killed in action. The body-bearers hold the flag over the grave. The chaplain and the bugler stand by. In the background are the man's buddies. And behind them, stretching as far as the eye can see, are the grave markers of marines and sailors who were killed in the assault on that bloody island. Still farther back, rising in the extreme distance, is the famous Mt. Surabachi, the site of that inspiring flag-raising which lifted the sagging spirits of a war-weary nation.

One of my associates once asked me why, of the many pictures gathered during my naval career, I had chosen

only this one.

I replied, "It's because I use this one. When I'm tempted to do something mean or petty—to be arrogant or inconsiderate—to lose courage or to compromise in matters involving moral principle—I look at that picture and I ask myself, 'Am I keeping faith with them?'"

I saw those graves—some 4,500 of them—and I saw another cemetery on the same island, with about the same number. I saw men go into battle with smiles on their faces and courage in their hearts. And I wondered what impelling force lifted those men to that high level of sacrifice of self for the common good.

Those men were fighting for Christian principle. Probably few of them were able to spell it out—to reach that conclusion by processes of logical reasoning. Few of them were of such turn



BEN MOREELL

of mind. But I am sure that deep in their beings they knew they were fighting for good against evil, for right against wrong, for civilization against berberier

In a word, those men were fighting for what we call, in everyday parlance, "human decency." And human decency is the natural outgrowth of the teachings of Christ who, in words of simplicity, beauty and everlasting authority, spoken more than 1,900 years ago, pointed the way for all who wish to follow. The men at Iwo fought for the ideals of a nation which was conceived by men inspired by Christian principle—and who had the courage to give expression to that principle.

The men of Iwo went boldly into battle; Christ went forward to the Cross; Washington exchanged the ease and comfort of Mt. Vernon for hardship at Valley Forge; and Lincoln took the path of martyrdom to preserve the unity of our nation. All chose principle instead of the easier way!

You no doubt have frequently heard,

as I have, the arguments of those who would have us "derour" around principle. In solving a difficult problem, the discussion sometimes becomes heated. Then someone may say, "Oh! Principle is all right as an abstract ethical standard. But in business, in the highly involved competitive struggle of modern enterprise, one must be practical." So the question then shifts from, "Is it the right thing to do?" to "Will it work? Is it expedient?" And we are urged to believe that moral principle is not pertinent if it fails to serve what we conceive to be our immediate objective.

I maintain that moral principle will stand the test of practicality. No longrange good can come from a shortrange evil. And that which is morally right today will be right through the ages. This applies with special force to those of us who are entrusted with the responsibility for conducting large business enterprises. For the place of business and industry in our social structure is now so prominent and so important that we are given a golden opportunity to set high standards of moral behavior for all to see and to emulate. This points up the importance of Christian ethics and religion, which is the foundation stone of all principle.

For too many of us religion stays carefully concealed in a mental cupboard, to be taken out and dusted off "for Sunday use only." But during the week, we say, we must be "practical" -that religion will not mix with business and with our everyday pursuits of sustenance and comforts and pleasure. But I am firm in my belief that unless I can use my religion as a daily working tool, it is not much good to me. Because it is during the trials and tribulations of everyday life that I need it most. I believe this because I have threshed the problem out for myself. In a layman's clumsy way and without benefit of theological knowledge, I have appraised my religion by the yardstick of practicality.

When a man tries to formulate his own personal code of living and to set

up his standards of conduct, he usually asks himself, "What should I believe?" Probably many of you have given thought to this question. I have sought the answer in the world about us and in the behavior of men. One need but look closely at a leaf from a tree and note its intricate design; its tough, yet light and delicate, tissues; the supporting web of fibres through which flows the sap of life. As an engineer, I ask, "Who but the greatest of all Engineers could have made such a thing?"

From the leaf let us turn to something far smaller. Consider the molecule of matter in the light of knowledge we have today. A great physicist has told us that each molecule, with its atoms, electrons, and neutrons, is a completely closed system—vastly more complex than our whole planetary system. And from the molecule, let us turn to reflection on the stars covering the expanse of the heavens; a system of universes so vast that human eve can never see the limit of its extension into space, with numberless bodies composed of particles in endless duplication, each individual particle so small as to be beyond the power of human

And still we find that these are but little more than minor wonders of the universe in which we live when we attempt to compare them with the far greater mysteries of human life and human consciousness!

For me there can be but one rational conclusion—that all of this is the ordered creation of a Supreme Being—who is the guiding spirit of our universe and of our individual lives!

I go on, then, to the question, "Why should I follow the principles of morality and ethics which my religion teaches me?" Each of us has seen the meanest of men ennobled when he takes firmly into his own consciousness the principles expounded by our religious teachers.

And, on the other hand, we have seen the debasement and descent to barbarism of those who have cast aside moral teachings and spiritual values. In our own time, we have seen monstrous examples of this.

World War II came, in large part, because the vandals abandoned all moral principle for themselves and tried to impose their depraved standards of conduct on others. Today we are involved in another but smaller war, and we are oppressed with the fear that a third world conflict will descend upon us. But now the basic

cause is even more clear, because our enemy openly and proudly proclaims an ideology of godless materialism. In spite of all the noble idealism with which it is disguised and the concept of rule by the proletariat which it purports to espouse, communism is essentially a philosophy of man without God. Communism proclaims that man is the master of his own fate—the captain of his own soul; that man needs strength from no source other than himself. It denies the existence of any God but man himself and it holds that religion is the opiate of the people.

When we understand this philosophy, we can understand why communism proceeds towards its objectives without semblance of moral and ethical standards, using deceit and cruely in complete disregard of the sanctity of the individual as a child of God. These are the methods of communism within its own organization as well as in its relationships with the rest of the world.

But we must not lodge sole responsibility for the holocaust of World War II and the danger of an even greater crisis on our enemies. We, too, must share the responsibility. For too long we have been content to stand by and look on, and even to participate in, the rising tide of immorality. When Czechoslovakia was given over to the spoilers at Munich, I thought that regard for national morality had reached a low ebb. But I wonder whether the tide did not recede even further when. at Yalta, we chose to give away those things which were not ours to give. I am aware that there are many eminent apologists for these actions—that they can be rationalized under currently popular standards of realism and practicality. But I remain unconvinced.

The men who rejected principle at Munich came to disaster. They, too, said they were being "practical." But that practicality failed to achieve the announced objective of "peace in our time." Nor has the practicality of Yalta given us peace in Asia. Others, whether they be nations or individuals, who follow these evil examples, can expect a similar fate. But those who hold to principle are the ultimate victors. History has proved this.

And in that very circumstance lies my reply to another thesis advanced by the so-called "realists," namely, that religion is inconsistent with science and, therefore, "not practical." I have given much thought to this matter and I cannot detect the alleged inconsistency. The aim of science is to find

the truth. The basis of the scientific process is the "reproducible experiment"—an experiment that can be repeated time and again and always with the same result.

Right there I feel lies a parallel with moral principle. When a person abandons principle, he suffers the penalty in one way or another. Natural law decrees that he shall suffer, and he does suffer, spiritually, or physically, or mentally, or socially, or by some combination of these. This is a "reproducible experiment" in the strictest scientific sense. Most of us are looking for security; we want to be relieved of the hazards of living so that we need only enjoy its pleasures. But in this world of admitted insecurity, the only real security is peace of mind. And we find peace of mind through a pursuit of religious principle—the search for a satisfactory basis for life. And this, too. is a "reproducible experiment" in the true scientific sense.

Some time ago I read a monograph on the subject of "Science and the Supernatural." It was written by a great physicist, a Nobel Prize winner, a great American who contributed largely to the development of atomic energy and the winning of the war. He is Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Chancellor of Washington University in St. Louis. His views on this subject are pertinent to this discussion. He wrote:

"From earliest childhood I have learned to see in Jesus the supreme example of one who loves his neighbors and expresses that love in actions that count, who knows that people can find their souls by losing themselves in something of great value; who will die rather than deny the truth in favor of the popular view held by his most respected contemporaries. That Jesus' spirit lives so vitally in men today makes me hope that by following in His footsteps in my small way I, also, may live forever."

Please note carefully that statement, "people can find their souls by losing themselves in something of great value."

Dr. Compton wrote, later: "One's God is, in truth, the Spirit that inspires his actions—that which gives him the aspiration and purpose—the will to lose himself in something of value. What is that Spirit? The Christian answer is—love which shows itself in deeds which help one's fellows."

The expression, "the will to lose himself in something of value," is the very essence of practicality. For when

a person loses himself in something of value he enriches himself at the same time that he serves and enriches his fellowmen.

During the war many of us experienced this spiritual enrichment. We lost ourselves in the task of defeating the forces of evil. And today we have another opportunity to "find our souls by losing ourselves in something of value." That something of value is the preservation of our great nation in conformity with those Christian principles upon which it was founded; that all of us may live richer lives; that we may "secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

We Americans want to live better. Although we have a high standard of living today, we plan to make it higher. But when we speak of "higher standard of living," let us not limit ourselves to thoughts of common objects of convenience and comfort; for there is more to a standard of living than the material things. We need to plan for an ever-rising standard of spiritual living as well.

What has all this to do with the subject of our discussion, "Business and Christian Ethics?" Just this: We have shown in many ways that American business is a most competent creator and distributor of material wealth. It is not perfect by any means, but it is wonderfully efficient by comparison with anything the rest of the world has provided. In no other country has so great a wealth of material things been produced and distributed so widely to so many people. Granted that we have not completely eliminated want. But we have come far closer to it than anywhere else. And we can be justly proud of our achievements in this field.

There are some who contend that Christian ethics have little to do with this. But I believe that our system of individual freedom and competitive enterprise could not have been successful had it not been accomplished with a large admixture of individual moral responsibility. Admittedly there have been grave lapses from high moral standards in our business history. I believe that such failures to conform to high standards of Christian ethics in our business life have been the determining factor in bringing down upon our heads many of the oppressive and destructive political evils from which we suffer today. But the remedy is not more government and more coercion. It is closer adherence to those ethical and moral standards which we know to be right and which will ultimately lead us through the wilderness back to freedom.

Ours is a mass production economy founded on the principle of "the greatest good for the greatest number." To have such "good," it is essential that the products of industry be made available throughout the nation at prices within the reach of most people. Mass production industries must have large amounts of capital in order to achieve low unit costs and wide dispersion of their products. We find, therefore, huge aggregations of men, money and machines which have been assembled to achieve this purpose. The welfare of large numbers of people depends on the continued stability, vigor and good health of these aggregations.

It is of utmost importance that the authority which rests in these organizations should be exercised in strict conformity with the highest standards of moral principle. For we must grow steadily stronger in both morality and material wealth if we are to resist the constant attacks from without and within against our philosophy of social organization and our economic system. I believe that to remain strong our great aggregations of productive capital must develop a social consciousness and human traits. Those who deal with American industry and whose lives are vitally affected by its standards of conduct will inevitably appraise it in terms applicable to human beings. There is no valid reason why industry should be judged by any different standard of morals than those which we apply to individuals.

It has been said that there is no such thing as national morality and I have heard the same thing said of large businesses. But people are beginning to be inquisitive about the morals of nations and of business as they have long been about those of people. We frequently overlook the fact that businesses are made up of people and their relationships are all with people. If they are to merit the good will of their communities, they must assimilate those qualities which we admire in human beings-honesty, tolerance, understanding, vigor and high character. If the men and women who manage and control business have these qualities, and use them in their daily duties, American business will take on these same elements of character.

We should remember that America has kept hope burning in the hearts of many oppressed peoples of the world not because we have had a higher standard of living in terms of such things as automobiles, radios, bathrubs, telephones and television sets, but because spiritual values have flourished here more richly than elsewhere. Our liberties, our respect for individuals, our teamwork, our good neighborliness have constituted a beacon of faith for all the world.

This is our *spiritual* standard of living. It is something of value in which all of us must have a part. You and I are a part of the great spiritual movements of the world today. They will succeed only insofar as we are able to work together in a pattern of high moral standards which enables each one of us, individually, to grow in spiritual stature and thus to enrich the community.

To return to the question that has been raised in this discussion—"Is all this practical? Is this a way of life that 'works' in the complicated mechanism of modern high-speed living?"

I believe it is the only practical way. Let me give you the views of three other men whom we can respect. I quote again from Dr. Compton who is not only a great scientist, but a dealer in facts, and a most "practical" man. He said:

"I have seen young men and women in college catch the spirit of service for their fellows and do a job far greater than that of their companions who had failed to catch that spirit. And the lives of the latter have been draw, whereas those that have been driven by the spirit of service have had the glowing faces that come with the rich life that money cannot buy. Do we want magic and mysticism, an Aladdin's lamp that will change a peasant's hut into a prince's palace? Here in worship of the God of the spirit of the highest good such magic is truly to be found."

Next, let us consider the lives and the words of two great Americans.

In 1862 Abraham Lincoln told the Congress:

"Fellow citizens, we cannot escape history. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generation. . . . We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope on earth."

Abraham Lincoln showed by his deeds his belief that moral principle is a practical way of life. He believed that religion, faith and prayer have an everyday practicality. To maintain his

(Continued on page 36)



BOTH THE

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QUALITY

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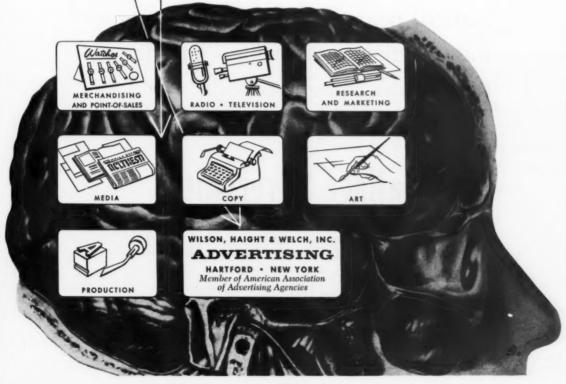
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AT WILSON, HAIGHT & WELCH INC.

In Connecticut's oldest and largest advertising agency — we have 41 "good heads on our shoulders." Some deal specifically with merchandising and point-of-sale . . . others with TV and radio . . . still others with the complexities of research and marketing . . . and, of course, many are concerned with the customary agency functions of media, copy, art, and production. Collectively they represent a combination of talents usually found only in the metropolitan advertising centers. Connecticut manufacturers with goods to sell in consumer, technical, industrial, trade, and commercial channels have the unique advantage of having an agency of metropolitan caliber and organization located right in their own backyard.



Wallace Silversmiths

CITIZENS OF CONNECTICUT FOR OVER 115 YEARS

Creators of fine things in silver for more than a century, is proud of its contributions to our wonderful American way of life.

And now-it is justly proud of its appointed tasks in the production of material necessary to the preservation of this American way of life – and the defense of the entire free world.

Wallace Silversmiths

WALLINGFORD. CONNECTICUT

Creators of the only Sterling Silver with "Third Dimension Beauty"

NEWS FORUM

This department includes a digest of news and comment about Connecticut Industry of interest to management and others desiring to follow industrial news and trends.

IGOR I. SIKORSKY was named "Mr. Helicopter" by Air Force Secretary Thomas K. Finletter as he presented Mr. Sikorsky with the 1951 National Defense Transportation association award at a recent Washington luncheon.

In tribute to Mr. Sikorsky, Secretary Finletter referred to the helicopter pioneer as the "person contributing most to the field of transportation during the past year." The award presented to Mr. Sikorsky was a giant silver bowl on which his name had been inscribed.



THE CONNECTICUT LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY has applied to Connecticut's Public Utilities Commission for permission to acquire ownership of the Clinton Electric Light and Power Company through exchange of stock of the two companies, it was announced by Sherman R. Knapp, president of CL&P.

The Clinton Electric Light and Power Company serves approximately 3,500 customers in the towns of Clinton and Madison. For many years it was operated by the late John Moran, the company's principal stockholder. After Mr. Moran's death in 1951 the business was conducted by the execu-

tors of the estate, Harold C. V. Egan, Stephen Madigan and the Union and New Haven Trust Company.



WILLIAM R. SHAFFER, chairman of the board of the New Haven Pulp and Board Company, New Haven, died recently at his home.

Mr. Shaffer, one of the founders of the concern, became president in 1921, and was elected chairman of the board in 1943. He also was an official of the Bartis Brothers Co. of Ilchester, Md., a branch of the New Haven firm.



JOHN S. CHAFFEE was elected secretary of the New England Council recently. He is an executive of Whitney Chain Co., Hartford. Laurence F. Whittemore, president of the Brown Co., pulp and paper manufacturers, Berlin, New Hampshire, was named president. E. Morton Jennings, Jr., vice president of the First National Bank of Boston, was named treasurer, and Walter Raleigh was re-elected executive vice president.

Connecticut directors named were: Theodore H. Beard of Bridgeport, Lewis A. Dibble of Naugatuck, Orrin P. Kilbourn of Hartford, Edward E. The Cover



THIS MONTH'S cover photo by "Bo" and "Jo" Steffanson is an old mill, known as the Forsythe Mill, located on Route 10, about one-half mile north of North Granby center. Owned by the Forsythe family for three generations, this mill, first used as a cotton mill, later as a brass foundry, and then as a grist mill and saw mill, has recently been sold to a New York buyer who plans to make it into a craft center and woodworking shop.

Gill of Bristol, E. Kenneth Hadden of New London, Hugh MacArthur of New Haven, directors for three years; Earl M. Smith of New Canaan, Laurence S. Stone of New Haven, directors for two years, and William W. Wren of New Haven, director for one year.



THE SALE of one of the Powdrell and Alexander plants in Danielson to Arawana Mills of Danbury has recently been completed.

Sale of the two remaining plants, one with 115,000 square feet, and another with 60,000 square feet, is said to be presently under negotiation.

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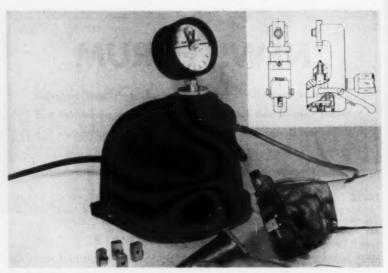
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THE BLADE ROOT gage is shown here with a P & W Air-O-Limit Model "F" Comparator.

TWO NEW GAGES that greatly speed the checking of external and internal pitch diameters of the root forms on jet engine blades and blade carriers have been developed by Pratt & Whitney, Division Niles-Bement-Pond Company, West Hartfords Both units are used as hand gages in conjunction with a standard P & W Air-O-Limit Model "F" Comparator.

The blade root gage design incorporates a carbide roll-type anvil which is adjustable to accommodate various sizes of root forms. The gaging point, opposite the roll-type anvil, is a carbide ball point spindle which operates the single air nozzle.

The carrier gage is designed to check the pitch diameter of the internal root forms in the jet engine blade carrier. The design incorporates a carbide rolltype anvil and carbide gaging roll. Installation of these small compact Air-O-Limit hand gages has proven to be a faster and more accurate method of checking these difficult pitch diameter readings.

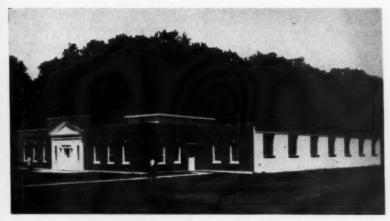
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FRANK FAUCETT, assistant manager of the purchasing department of Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, died recently in New Haven after a brief illness. He was born in Stamford in 1882. He started his career as a Post Office Clerk in Stamford and was later employed by the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company of that city.

In 1916 he joined the Winchester Repeating Arms Company and served in many capacities including supervisor of stores and member of the production planning department. In 1943 he was appointed assistant purchasing agent, and served in that capacity until he retired in 1948.

Shortly after his retirement he joined the Plume & Atwood organization.





THE NEW 15,600 square foot plant and administrative building of Electric Regulator Corporation, Norwalk, provides extended facilities for the production of Regohm electric circuit controllers.

CONSTRUCTION of the new 15,600 square foot plant and administration building of the Electric Regulator Corporation in Norwalk, has been completed, according to an announcement by Arthur M. Cohen, president of the company.

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The modern single-story plant, located on a 3.65 acre site, houses extensive laboratory, tool room and assembly facilities for the production of the Regohm, an electric circuit controller that has found wide application in power equipment for government and industrial use.

Fronted by an office and administrative building, the new plant will accommodate the broad research and development program continuously

carried on by the company's engineers. It will also enable the company to manufacture its own tools essential to production.

Regohm is a vital component in military and civilian equipment such as air-borne and ship-borne radio, radar and other electronic devices, guided missiles, mobile telephone systems, industrial and household power systems, locomotives and gun turrets.

* * *

LARGE TURBINE WHEELS and jet engine discs and rings can now be safely machined without fear of distortion or strain when held in the new chucks engineered and designed by the Cushman Chuck Company, Hartford, according to company spokesmen.

PROPER SHIPPING CONTAINERS

For shipping almost anything, almost anywhere in the world—at the lowest cost—and with a minimum of damage claims—use corrugated or solid fiber shipping containers. You can also get that extra sales punch by using colors and die cutting. For your best buy in boxes—call Jack Wittstein. Highest quality materials—most modern manufacturing machinery—fast delivery.



... records show millions of dollars are saved annually by eliminating faulty shipping containers. Avoid shipping claims and dissatisfied customers -- have boxes designed for your individual requirements . .

Call New Haven LOcust 2-6104
or write JACK WITTSTEIN, 56 Church St., New Haven 5, Conn.

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FIRE BRICK SPECIAL SHAPES

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INDUSTRIAL types and sizes from 1/4-200 horsepower.

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THE HENRY SOUTHER ENGINEERING CO.

Engineering & Chemical Service

Water Purification

Industrial Waste Disposal

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Conn.



THIS NEW model chuck has been engineered and designed by the Cushman Chuck Company, Hartford.

The chucks are said to meet the requirements of rigidly holding large work-pieces of small cross-section without the usual distortion strain or harmonic vibrations encountered when machined at high speeds. These chucks can be furnished on special order for either manual chucking or air power chucking for repetitive machining operation.

* * *

CARL P. RAY, assistant to the president of Underwood Corporation, has been appointed a vice president of the company, according to an announcement today by Philip D. Wagoner, chairman.

Starting as a serviceman with Underwood in Boston in 1937, Mr. Ray advanced to typewriter salesman in Baltimore and later became an adding machine salesman in New York. Prior to World War II, during which he served with the U. S. Navy and was separated as a Lieutenant Commander, he was assistant to the company's executive vice president. When he returned in 1945 he was made assistant to the president.

* * *

THE APPOINTMENT of Charles F. Stanley of New Britain, as new director of the General Components Division, has been announced by the National Production Authority, Department of Commerce.

Mr. Stanley succeeds John H. Flagg of Englewood, New Jersey, who is returning to his post as president of the Watson-Flagg Machine Company of Paterson, New Jersey.

Mr. Stanley is on leave to NPA from his post as vice president in charge of sales for The Fafnir Bearing Company of New Britain, manufacturers of anti-friction bearings.



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AUTOMATIC THREAD ROLLERS
"SUPER - SPACERS"

DIE POLISHING MACHINES

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THOMAS W. HALL COMPANY

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Stamford, Connecticut



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Cabinets
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tutions, schools and residences against losses and property damage, personal injuries and prying eyes. Installed anywhere by our factory trained crews.

A WORLD OF PROTECTION

ATLAS FENCE COMPANY

Tel. 2-5706 Department H
75 Pearl St., Hartford 3, Conn.

He is a member of the Anti-Friction Bearing Association, Society of Naval Engineers, Farm Equipment Institute, and the National Association of Manufacturers.



NEW "All-in-One" telephone now in production at the plant of Connecticut Telephone & Electric Corporation, Meriden.

A NEW "ALL-IN-ONE" telephone, a combination wall-desk instrument designed to fit any application with a minimum of modification has been produced by the Connecticut Telephone & Electric Corporation, Meriden. The phone is actually a universal local-battery telephone which can be converted to a manual common-battery phone without adding either electrical or mechanical parts. The new telephone also can be converted quickly and easily to a common-battery dial phone by the addition of a dial and dial bracket.

Called the Connecticut Wall-Desk telephone, it can be used on either wall or desk without alterations of any kind. The new phone is built to meet all the latest military specifications. The handsets, equipped with Koiled Cords are molded of a special thermoplastic material capable of resisting breakage when dropped from a height of twenty feet to a concrete pavement.

* * *

THE ARROW-HART & HEGE-MAN ELECTRIC COMPANY of Hartford has announced the immediate availability of a new development in motor control equipment, the Electronic Variable Speed Drive for frac-

tional horsepower motors.

This is said to be a low cost, packaged drive consisting of an electronic, adjustable speed control unit driving a series motor. It provides a wide, stepless range of speed control with

good speed regulation under varying loads. With the optional dual range feature, speeds from 100 to 3500 rpm are available. The motor can be started, stopped or dynamically braked and can be accelerated to preset speeds.

How a

PROFIT-SHARING

Plan Works

MORE and more companies are adopting Profit-Sharing Plans as a substantial step toward better employee relations. Greater harmony between management and employees — decrease in turnover — more efficient production — seem to follow in those companies where some plan for sharing profits is used.

A Profit-Sharing Plan with retirement benefits differs from the usual type of pension plan, in that a company does not have a fixed financial commitment to meet each year. Such an arrangement provides greater flexibility because the earnings picture may not be constant.

The Connecticut Mutual, one of the pioneer companies in the field of pension and profit-sharing trust plans, is offering a book, "A Profit-Sharing and Retirement Plan," which describes how a Profit-Sharing Plan operates. The advantages of such a plan to a company and to its employees are outlined and several actual cases are illustrated.

Whether your company already has a pension or profitsharing plan, or whether you have been giving consideration to the adoption of such a plan, we believe you will find this book of interest. Return the coupon for your copy. There is, of course, no obligation.

> RALPH H. LOVE, General Agent 75 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

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NEWTOWN . CONN.

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Merchandising

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A NEW wiring and insulation manual entitled "Here's How Turbonics Will Assist You in Solving Your Complicated Wiring System and Insulation Problems," has just been released by The William Brand & Co., Inc. of Willimantic.

The manual describes a new science developed by the company for determining insulation characteristics in order to insure lasting performance. It explains how to obtain pertinent information required to permit uninterrupted operation of any electrical unit or component from a wiring and insulation point of view.

In its booklet the company shows how the modern and exacting science of Turbonics, properly applied, can provide superior dielectric materials with chemical inertness, excellent electrical characteristics and outstanding mechanical properties, even at elevated temperatures.

Copies of the booklet are available to interested engineers, architects, designers, either military or industrial.

* * *

THE A. W. HAYDON CO., Waterbury, has developed a 400 cycle synchronous A. C. timing motor for use where light weight accuracy, and dependability are required.

The 400 cycle timing motor offers a new approach in solving many timing problems, according to the company. It was developed as a result of increased use of 400 cycle power in the expanding field of guided missiles, as well as the aircraft industry.

* * *

RICHARD F. V. STANTON of West Hartford was elected president and general manager of the Whitney Chain Co. recently. W. H. Whitney, president for the past 13 years, continues as chairman of the board and will have an active part in the overall direction of the company's policies and affairs.

Mr. Stanton will be active on the board and will also serve as the company's chief executive officer of both Whitney Chain and the Hanson-Whitney Divisions.

He recently resigned his position as vice president in charge of manufacturing at American Machine & Foundry Company, where he served in various executive capacities for the past four years. Previous to his connection with American Machine & Foundry, Mr. Stanton had been vice-

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ALLEN RUSSELL & ALLEN

31 Lewis St. Hartford, Conn.

Insurance

Over 40 Years of Service to Connecticut Manufacturers president and assistant general sales manager of Pratt & Whitney Division of Niles-Bement-Pond, West Hartford.

* * *

HAROLD CAMP, treasurer of Pitney-Bowes, Inc., Stamford, has been elected to a newly created vice presidency in charge of finance, according to an announcement by Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., president.

At the same time Mr. Wheeler announced the election of John O. Nicklis, formerly assistant treasurer, as treasurer, in connection with a realignment of all departments of the company's financial division into two major operations: treasury operations, to be headed by Mr. Nicklis, and accounting operations, to be directed by Frank H.

Van Duzer, the company's comptroller. Reinhold W. Marschall, who has been assistant secretary and manager of the insurance and real estate department, has been appointed assistant treasurer, in addition to his other posts.

* * *

CHARLES B. PARSONS, chairman of the board of directors of the American Hardware Corporation, New Britain, retired recently after 58 years of service with the company. He has been chairman of the board since 1951, and was president from 1945 until 1951.

A native of New Britain, Mr. Parsons joined P. & F. Corbin in the summer of 1894. His father, the late Charles H. Parsons, was vice president of P. & F. Corbin and first vice president of the American Hardware Corporation. His name is listed among the leading industrialists who contributed in bringing fame to New Britain as the Hardware City of the world.

Following the footsteps of his father, the new trainee started in the order department and then the sales department, traveling throughout the United States to sell products of the corporation.

After the formation of the American Hardware Corporation in 1902, Mr. Parsons was elected assistant secretary and vice president on May 12, 1913. On March 25, 1925, he became first vice president of the corporation and was named a director of the corporation and general manager of P. & F. Corbin in 1941.

In 1945 he became president, succeeding George T. Kimball, and served in that capacity until 1951 when he became chairman of the board.

Mr. Parsons is vice president and director of the Savings Bank of New

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Britain, director of the New Britain Trust Co., member of the Shuttle Meadow Country Club, New Britain, and Union League Club of New York.



THE U. S. CHAMBER OF COM-MERCE has recently published its 1951 edition of a report on "Fringe Benefits" which indicates that in that year, according to consolidated reports received from 736 companies, that 18.7% of payroll, 31.5¢ per payroll hour, or \$644 per year per employee went for payment of fringe benefits.

The report, which is available from the U. S. Chamber for \$1.00 per copy, breaks down the non-wage labor costs of doing business into a number of interesting categories, including industry variations, regional variations, size of company variations and numerous other interesting and informative table break-downs comparing the amounts paid by different types of industries in different years.



THE ASPINOOK CORP., Jewett City, has announced that it is planning an extensive program to expand operations at the Adams, Massachusetts and Jewett City plants.

The announcement followed an organization meeting of the company's board at which Albert A. List was elected chairman; William A. Broadfoot, president, Dudley G. Layman, vice president in charge of finance; William J. Durocher, vice president in charge of production; Roderick W. Smith, vice president in charge of sales; Fred E. Squire, treasurer; Lloyd G. Wilson, secretary; William D. Fricke, assistant secretary; and John T. Atherton, assistant treasurer.



THE BUSINESS of the Electronic Computer Corp. of Brooklyn has been acquired by the Underwood Corporation, according to an announcement by Chairman of the Board, Philip D. Wagoner. The Brooklyn firm will become the electronic computer division of the Underwood Electronic Computer, which has specialized in the field under the trade name Elecom.

Underwood has been carrying on research and development for some time in this field, primarily aimed at office equipment applications. With this latest acquisition Underwood is advancing its program of expansion designed to provide latest develop-



E. C. STEVENS, chairman of the board, International Silver Co., Meriden, in the center, is shown presenting trophies to Bill Belcourt of Factory D on the left and John Marsh of Factory H on the right for their respective factories. The trophies are the awards given annually to plants having the best safety records during the past year. Neither plants had a lost time accident from October 1, 1951 to October 1, 1952.

ments in the electronic field for writing and accounting equipment for business, industry and government.

* * *

FREDERICK R. BOWES, director of public relations and advertising for Pitney-Bowes, Inc., Stamford, was elected vice president of the Public Relations Society of America at its 5th annual conference in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Bowes joined Pitney-Bowes in 1930 following his graduation from Dartmouth College. He was named director of advertising in 1939.

* * *

G. M. WILLIAMS, president and board chairman of the Russell Mfg. Co., Middletown, has announced the election of Amor P. Smith as executive vice president of the firm and Ernest R. Dayton as vice president and treasurer. J. Richard Taylor was named comptroller.

Mr. Smith has been secretary of the company since 1934, vice president since 1941, and a director since 1945. He attended Oberlin College and was graduated from the University of Mich-

igan Law School.

Mr. Dayton joined the Russell company as comptroller and was elected a vice president in 1945. He attended Eastman Business College and took his degree in accounting and commercial law at Pace Institute in New York.

A graduate of Columbia College and Pace Institute, Mr. Taylor joined Russell in 1947 as assistant comptroller.



MERGER of Vocaline Company of America, Inc., with The Bristol Motor



Many businesses are expanding by acquiring existing plants or by building new plants and establishing branches at new locations. Some are moving from one part of the country to another. A great number of companies are taking on jobs and projects far from headquarters.

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Any one of these conditions means more moving about by employees, more traveling for supervisory personnel.

So if your firm is undergoing this kind of adjustment, you need a benefit plan administered by a company that can take care of your employees the way you expect them to be served—wherever they happen to be.

The Travelers, long a pioneer in the Group insurance field, is such a company.

Through 220 strategically located Claim offices, The Travelers handles Group Hospitalization, Surgical, Sickness, Accident, and Life insurance claims locally, pays them promptly with drafts on local banks.

In setting up your benefit plan you can have the help of a Travelers Group man. He is familiar with your industry and with conditions across the country where plants, branches, or projects are located.

Ask your Travelers agent or broker to arrange a meeting with a Travelers Group man. Let him show you how The Travelers can take the whole complicated business of organizing and administering a complete benefit plan off your shoulders. If you would like the name of the Travelers man nearest you, write us.



BARNEY'S DOES AN IMPORTANT SHELVING JOB FOR 4 PLANTS OF FENN MANUFACTURING CO.



Above: One of Fenn's four busy plants in Hartford and New Britain where Barney's installed steel shelving for stock rooms. Have Barney's quote you on your office furniture and shop equipment needs.

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FEDERAL TEXTILE

EAST AND WATER STREETS NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT Company, both of Old Saybrook, has been announced by Carroll T. Cooney, Jr., president of the new company, which will retain the name Vocaline Company of America, Inc. Mr. Cooney was formerly president of the individual companies.

Prior to the merger, Vocaline, designers and manufacturers of electronics equipment including the nationally-known "wire-less" intercom called "Vocatron," had acquired approximately two-thirds of the outstanding stock of Bristol. The Bristol Motor Company, manufactures synchronous timing motors and has operated in Old Saybrook for three years.

The new Vocaline Company will operate three divisions, according to Mr. Cooney. They are: its own Electronics Manufacturing and Sales Division, the Vocaline Research and Development Division (in Waldoboro, Maine), and the Bristol Motor Division

THREE PROMOTIONS in Kaman Aircraft's Finance Department have been announced by Joseph M. Walsh, treasurer and assistant secretary of the

helicopter company.

Bruce F. Clark has been named comptroller. He was formerly assistant comptroller. Mr. Clark joined the Windsor Locks firm in March 1951 as internal auditor.

Robert L. Field has been appointed assistant treasurer. Mr. Field previously held the position of chief cost accountant. He joined Kaman in 1949 as an

Lansdale Boardman has been promoted to assistant comptroller. Prior to his promotion Mr. Boardman was chief accountant, a position he has held since joining Kaman in 1951.

* * *

OTIS B. HOUGH, assistant secretary of the Eagle Lock Company, Terryville, died recently at the home of his son in West Hartford.

Mr. Hough was associated with the Eagle Lock Company for 65 years. He was made treasurer in 1922 and a director in 1903, and held those posts until the reorganization of the company in 1937, when he was made assistant secretary.

assistant secretary.

He is survived by his son, a sister and two granddaughters.

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E. D. McKEE, assistant credit manager at Winchester Repeating Arms

Co., New Haven, has been appointed assistant secretary of Olin Industries, Inc., it has been announced by Russell R. Casteel, Olin secretary.

Mr. McKee joined the engineering department of Winchester in 1915. He left the company in 1920 and returned in 1936, serving in the merchandise planning and sales departments. He became a member of the credit department in 1946 and was appointed assistant manager in 1951.

* * *

ROBERT C. SWANTON, director of purchases for Winchester Repeating Arms Co., division of Olin Industries, Inc., New Haven, was guest of honor recently at a testimonial dinner. The dinner was a tribute to Mr. Swanton for his many years of service in his chosen field. Several months ago he received the highest award in the field of purchasing in the nation, the J. Shipman Gold Medal. The prized Shipman Medal, founded by the Purchasing Agents Association of New York in 1930, is awarded each year "to one who by precept, example or distinguished service, has contributed to the advancement of purchasing."

* * *

OTHNEIL G. WILLIAMS has been named president of the William L. Gilbert Clock Corp. Mr. Williams, who served as executive vice president and treasurer for a number of years, succeeds Ralph E. Thompson, who died recently.

Ralph E. Thompson, Jr., son of the late president, was named vice president and treasurer, succeeding Mr. Williams. Others elected were: Vice President and Assistant Treasurer, John J. McClellan, Assistant Treasurer, Charles L. Lord, Secretary Hadleigh H. Howd, and Assistant Secretary, Minnie Duyser.

* * *

THE LAST TWO of the M. T. Stevens Company properties, the American and Hockanum Mills, Rockville, were sold recently. The American mill was sold to George Coleman of Rockville and the Hockanum mill was purchased by Sol Lavitt of Ellington.

The seven Hockanum Mills were closed in the Spring of 1950 following a strike by the local TWUA-CIO union. Five of the mills had been sold previously and are now being operated by several diversified industries.

SIXTY-SEVEN men and women of the Bridgeport plant of Handy and Harman, refiners and fabricators of precious metals and their alloys, were honored at the company's annual awards dinner held recently at the Stratfield Hotel.

Special honors went to five employees who have reached their 25th anniversary with the company this year. The new quarter-century employees joined 18 others who attended the dinner as special guests.

An added feature of this year's program included the showing of the motion picture, "Fundamentals of Silver Brazing." The film shows the use of the brazing alloys made by the Bridgeport plant. T. W. Atkinson, manager of the plant served as master of ceremonies at the dinner.



APPROXIMATELY 4,000 persons were conducted on organized tours of the Barden Corporation's precision ball bearing plant in Danbury recently at an open house program marking completion of an addition to the plant.

F. E. Ericson, president of the corporation, and Perry R. Roehm, general chairman of the open house committee, paid tribute to the progress made since the plant opened ten years ago, and especially congratulated the employees, now numbering more than 1,000, for their part in the success of the corporation.

The open house, for invited guests of the Barden employees, included guided tours throughout the plant, with escorts explaining each of the many operations which go into the precision bearings now known throughout the world. Included in the tours was a stop at the modern cafeteria where the guests enjoyed light refreshments before completing their trip.

The Barden corporation was originated in August 1942 for the purpose of manufacturing high precision ball bearings for the famous Norden bombsight. Employees were trained for several months and in March, 1943, the first completely Barden-manufactured bearings were shipped. During the war years the corporation was awarded the Army-Navy "E" for its part in the war effort.

IS

After the war, equipment was made to apply to new contracts and the corporation progressed until it is now supplying bearings for new aircraft in-

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WILLIAM R. TODD, treasurer, Sponge Rubber Products Co., welcomed 147 new members into the company's Pension Club recently. The new group brings the total membership to 657 people who have been employed by the company for five years or more.

Enumerating the company paid security plans; including Blue Cross, Connecticut Medical Service, and medical coverage for employees and their families, in addition to life insurance, health and accident, accidental death and dismemberment, along with the pension plan, Mr. Todd advised the group that this well-rounded program, affording benefits when the occasion arises, costs the company over a half million dollars per year.



THE QUARTER CENTURY club of the Bridgeport Brass Company admitted 37 new members at the group's

11th anniversary dinner. The employees honored received diamond studded pins and certificates of membership.

Percy J. Schmitt, club vice president, extended the welcome to new members, and presentation of the awards was made by Herman W. Steinkraus, company president, founder and a member of the club.



A THREE MILLION DOLLAR expansion program for the General Electric Company's Bridgeport plant, to begin in the early spring, has been announced by C. C. Walker, vice president and general manager of the G-E construction materials division.

Upon completion of a new building with 99,000 square feet of manufacturing space, the construction materials division wire and cable manufacturing operations will be moved to Bridgeport from the company's Schenectady and York, Pennsylvania locations.

Concurrent with Mr. Walker's announcement, C. K. Rieger, general manager of the Small Appliance Division, whose headquarters are in Bridgeport, said the fan manufacturing operation will be moved to a new location in the Southwest. The move is part of a consolidation program for fan and vacuum cleaner manufacturing, since they are similar kinds of work. Vacuum cleaners have been manufactured by the company in its Cleveland, Ohio works.

AURIN E. PAYSON, president of the American Thermos Bottle Company, Norwich, has announced that the company has acquired a controlling interest in the Plastene Corporation of Crawfordsville, Indiana.

Mr. Payson stated that although this acquisition will extend the activities of the American Thermos Bottle Company, it will not decrease employment in the Norwich area, nor will the company remove any of its existing facilities from Norwich.

The Plastene Corporation, of which Mr. Trevor Cramer is president, makes a line of plastic kitchen and bathroom tile and bathroom fixtures and other household items.



C. K. DAVIS, president and general manager, Remington Arms Company, Inc., Bridgeport, has announced the appointment of Harold A. Brown as assistant to the president and general manager, succeeding the late J. Frank Craig.



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Mr. Brown is a graduate of Lehigh University with a degree in mechanical engineering. He joined Reming-ton in the spring of 1932 as works manager of Remington's Ilion, New York arms plant, acting in that capacity for seven years. In 1939 he organized the development division of Remington's Technical Department, which he managed until 1945, when he was transferred to the Lake City (Mo.) Arsenal, a government-owned Remington-operated small arms ammunition plant. He served as works manager until operations at the Arsenal were discontinued and returned to Bridgeport as manager of the Development Division. In 1946 Mr. Brown was again assigned to the Ilion Works as manager, arms division. Late in November 1948, he returned to Bridgeport to become special assistant to the vice president and assistant general manager.

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A DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CITATION was presented to Albert L. Pope recently by the Automobile Old Timers at the group's annual meeting at the Astor House ballroom, New York.



ALBERT L. POPE

Mr. Pope, a resident of West Hartford, became associated with his father, Col. A. A. Pope, in 1890, as an executive of the Pope Manufacturing Company, world leaders in the manufacture of bicycles, carried down to the present under the name of Columbia. The Pope Manufacturing Company pioneered in the development and manufacture of the electric and gasoline automobile. The first model, Mark III Columbia Electric Phaeton, was accepted for production in 1896. In 1904 the first Pope-Hartford gasoline automobile was put on the market, followed by a succession of outstanding cars. As a result of Pope's successful endeavor in this new field, Hartford became the first center of the automobile industry of the country, to be displaced by the Detroit area in the years to come.

Albert L. Pope was an executive of the Pope Manufacturing Company during all of this period, having become president upon the death of his father.

The citation presented to Mr. Pope as a tribute to his notable contribution to the history of the automobile industry, reads as follows:

"In recognition of his association with, and his activities in, the automobile industry of New England during the pioneering years of America's automotive inventors and manufacturers; for his services as President of the Pope Manufacturing Company and as an executive of the Pope-Toledo, Pope-Waverly, Pope-Tribune, Hartford Tube and Hartford Rubber Com-

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panies, which produced automobiles and bicycles of notable names and various parts which went into their manufacture; for his accomplishments as President of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers-one of his contributions to the young automobile industry was his arrangement with railroads for construction of special freight cars with wide doors to accommodate automobiles; Albert Linder Pope, worthy son of a distinguished father, is awarded this citation by Automobile Old Timers at their 13th Annual Meeting in the City of New York, November 13, 1952.

Meet Your New Officers and Directors

(Continued from page 11)

sulting engineers, and with Sun Oil Company. He joined The Warren Woolen Company in 1937 and became assistant treasurer in 1938. The following year he was named treasurer.

He is past chairman of the Manufacturers Group in the Stafford Springs area, chairman of the Stafford Veterans Committee, first president of the Stafford Rotary Club. He has served on the Court of Burgesses, Borough of Stafford Springs; and as warden of the Borough of Stafford Springs. He is now serving his second term as a member of the Board of Education.



DONALD C. COTTRELL, who replaces Ralph A. Powers, president, Robertson Paper Box Company, Montville, was born in Westerly, Rhode Island. He was educated at St. Mark's School, Southboro, Massachusetts, and Harvard University.

He joined C. B. Cottrell & Sons Company in 1915 and two years later left to serve as Captain, Company "D," 304th Infantry, 76th Division, U. S. Army. In 1919 he rejoined the company, and from 1920 to 1932 served with United Drug Company, Boston, Sanderson & Porter, engineers, and the Guaranty Company of New York.

With C. B. Cottrell & Sons Company again, Mr. Cottrell served as manager of sales in Chicago, and vice president in charge of the Milwaukee, Wisconsin plant. Since 1949 he has been president of the company, with headquarters in Pawcatuck.

He is a director of the Washington Trust Company, Westerly, Rhode Island; and National Printing Equipment Association; and a trustee of the Westerly Hospital, and Pequot Sepos Wildlife Sanctuary. He is an associate member of the American Institute of Management and a member of the Pawcatuck Board of Trade, Harvard Club of New York, University Club of Milwaukee, and Misquamicut Club, Watch Hill, Rhode Island.



WILLIAM H. HUBBARD was born and educated in England, and was trained in the small tool and machine tool division of the Birmingham Small Arms Co., Ltd. He replaces F. M. Daley, president, Sponge Rubber Products Co., Shelton, on the Association's Board of Directors.

In 1925 Mr. Hubbard joined the Hoffmann Manufacturing Co., Ltd. and for several years, prior to the outbreak of World War II in 1939, traveled extensively in world markets.

From 1940 to 1945 he was director of bearing production at the Ministry of Supply in London. After the war he rejoined the Hoffmann Manufacturing Co., and in early 1949 came to Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corporation, Stamford. He was elected a director and president of that corporation that year.

Mr. Hubbard is a director of the Anti-Friction Bearing Manufacturers Association and the Stamford-Greenwich Manufacturers Council. He is a member of the Stamford Rotary, Stamford Yacht and Innis Arden Golf Clubs.



PHILIP B. WATSON, who will serve as director-at-large in the place of C. B. Backes, president M. Backes' Sons, Inc., Wallingford, is a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He did post-graduate work in chemical engineering at M.I.T. and subsequent educational work at Columbia University in Labor Relations, Accounting and Applied Psychology.

Mr. Watson served in World War I as Second Lieutenant in the then newly formed Chemical Warfare Service on the development of mustard gas and similar projects.

He joined the American Cyanamid Company in 1924 as a member of their Research and Development organization. In 1928 he went to England in order to obtain technical data for the erection of a plant in Bound Brook, New Jersey for the production of

amino-plastics. He now serves as plant manager of the company's Plastics Division in Wallingford.

He is president of the Meriden-Wallingford Manufacturers Association, president of the Wallingford Y.M.C.A., industry member of the Vocational Guidance group of the Meriden High School, and a member of the advisory committee of the New Haven College in connection with its enterprise in Executive Development.

Business and Christian Ethics

(Continued from page 20)

stand was not easy, but he hewed to the line; and, in the end, he proved that he was right!

The father of our country, too, has left us a lesson in the practicality of principle and its foundation stone, religion.

The year was 1787. The delegates to the Constitutional Convention had gathered in the City of Philadelphia to hammer out a pattern for government. Certain of his less resolute colleagues spoke of the need for caution, of being careful to propose nothing bold and fundamental for fear of rousing opposition which might defeat their plan. Better, they said, offer half-measures that were sure to succeed, than risk whole-measures that might fail and discredit the delegates to the Convention.

And Washington's reply was this: "If, to please the people, we offer what we ourselves disapprove, how can we afterwards defend our work? Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair. The event is in the hand of God"

It is my firm belief that national morality is a composite of the moralities of all of the individuals who go to make up the nation. Christian ethics are not different for business than they are for the individual in his church, in his home, in his club. The standard of morals which we practice in one place establishes the standard for every place. Political morality must inevitably take its cue from business morality which, in turn, is determined by the strength of each one's adherence to the basic moral code of religious principle.

Let us therefore raise high the standard of Christian ethics in all segments of our daily lives—a standard to which the wise and honest can repair. And let us have faith that the event IS in the hand of God!



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Productivity and Profit Sharing

(Continued from page 17)

Foreman or Supervisor-when his workers become anxious to turn out as much as possible. No longer does he have to worry about slow-downs or about the informal quotas of the maximum day's work that exists in so many productive departments. No longer does he have to police the shop, and keep track of who goes out for that extra cup of coffee or wanders into the next department for a little personal conversation. Companies that are working on a profit sharing plan, whose workers are looking forward to a good bonus at the end of the month or the year, do not have such supervisory problems. The workers take care of it themselves. Just last week I was told by the president of a profit sharing company which has a union that the president of the union came to him with the request that a certain worker be laid off because he was wasting too much time. Loafers and the incompetents are weeded out by their own fellows, who resent any free riders sharing the bonus that the good workers have earned.

What does this mean for the supervisory staff? It means that their skill and their brains are free for really constructive work. They can attend to troublesome jobs; they can check difficult set ups; they can work on plans to improve their equipment, their scheduling or their layout. These Foremen and Supervisors are key men in any successful business. They have the skills and the experience that really keep the plant running. In any period of bad business or recession, they are the men who are held in order to rebuild the business when volume picks up again. By releasing them from policing, driving efforts and letting them spend their valuable time on creative work, large gains in efficiency become possible.

A third source of savings is material. Not only is scrap and waste reduced because of the greater attention paid to it by the workers, but when they are made aware of the cost of these items for the first time, they often come up with surprisingly effective suggestions

to reduce the cost and the use of materials.

Our company is a foundry, and the most conspicuous savings of material that can occur at the foundry is the reduction of scrap and rejects. But operating supplies of all kinds, files, gloves, grinding wheels, crucibles, as well as services such as electricity and telephone, are also subject in some degree to the control of the persons using them. If they are really interested and anxious to economize, they can make savings that top management would never think possible. What better way to make such savings worth while to them than the realization that a portion of every dollar they save will come back to them in profit sharing payments?

A final point, of particular importance today when many companies have expanded rapidly and are short of working capital, is the economy in capital resulting from increased efficiency. If 10% more production can be gotten from a given set of machine tools or other capital investment, it is equivalent to investing 10% more capital in that business. Such economy in the need for capital makes possible greater profits on the existing capital, and this shows up very rapidly in an improved profit ratio.

I am sure that anyone with business experience can think of many other ways in which a genuine interest in the company progress would produce savings. But the ones I have enumerated would be enough to show you that a well administered profit sharing plan really can increase profits more than enough to pay for itself. Most convincing of all is the argument of experience. Hundreds of profit sharing companies are paying out millions of dollars a year to their workers. Not one of these companies feels that these payments by their company reduces its earnings or in any way weakens its position.

Profit sharing does increase productivity. If it didn't, no one but a philanthropist could afford a profit sharing plan. All the companies listed in the Profit Sharing Manual are successful companies. Their directors do not spend any money without a reason or without exception they will tell you that no money which they spend yields a greater return than their profit sharing payments.

Books & Booklets

BRIEF REVIEWS of books and booklets for the business reader. Contributed by the Business & Technical Branch, Hartford Public Library.

IS ANYBODY LISTENING? by William H. Whyte. Drawings by Robert Osborn. Simon and Schuster, New York, 1952.

The editors of Fortune have spent two years of research in finding out why U. S. business fumbles when it communicates with human beings and how "group think" works. Matters discussed include the role of wives of management and business associates, the matter of instilling a sense of individual importance without encouraging individualism and problems of company organization structure and public relations. The authors believe the way people behave in an organization is influenced as much by the social structure as by their own personalities."

BIOGRAPHY OF AN IDEA by John Bainbridge. Doubleday, New York, 1952.

The story of mutual fire and casualty insurance interestingly told through the experiences of Zachariah Allen, John R. Freeman and Edward Atkinson as well as by the pioneers of the Automobile Casualty business. It becomes more interesting when one realizes it is primarily a New England idea.

GREAT ENGINES AND THEIR IN-VENTORS: THE STORY OF MACHINE POWER by G. S. Ranshaw. Burke Publishing Company, Ltd., London, 1950.

This is rather an elementary history of such engines as Newcomen's and Watt's steam engines; Trevithick and Hedly's separate work prior to Stephenson's locomotive and the development of the steam turbine, the oil engine, and the jet engine. There is even a bit on the future atomic engine.

ECONOMY IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT by Paul H. Douglas. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1952.

Reports from lectures at the University of Chicago on the size, growth, and major areas of federal expenditures; waste and non essential expenditures; and sources of additional revenue through closing of tax loopholes. There is additional material on practical political problems of balancing a budget. The author has included interesting case histories.

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INDUSTRIAL Relations — Law

By FREDRICK H. WATERHOUSE Counsel

the prospect of a new and refreshing approach to the functions of our government by those in office. For many years now we have been subjected to a medieval philosophy that government officials should be endowed with power to regulate and control all phases of our business and personal lives. This type of government has quite naturally developed a system of government by men rather than a government by law.

One of the best examples of this was the decree by the President overruling the agencies which he had duly constituted and granting a special privilege to the coal miners. By means of his own personal order he brushed aside any semblance of equal government for all and exercised a power which Congress had foolishly granted

In the past we have commented from time to time on the difficulty of doing business under agencies entrusted with such a latitude of discretion. Even unintentional and minor violations of rules and regulations which defy uniform interpretation and are incapable of confident application have resulted in large penalties. As we have pointed out, the powers given these agencies have been so great as to penalize businessmen who have conscientiously tried to follow the regulations established, and who could have been subjected to even greater penalties at the whim of the regulating agency. Examples of the imposition of such penalties are still being brought to our attention. They are being imposed even though the actions of the alleged violators have been completely within the spirit of the law creating the agency and in many instances have been within the intent of the regulations issued.

The question arises as to why any penalties should be acquiesced in under those circumstances. The answer appears to be possibility and fear of a much greater but apparently permissible penalty if the alleged violator contests the action.

The violations which we have mentioned are not those in which someone has committed a crime against his fellow man or deprived anyone of life, freedom or property. They are violations of wage restrictions placed upon employers which prevent the payment of wages or salaries in excess of those considered appropriate by the enforcing agency. It is difficult, if not impossible, to explain why the President should have the power to determine what wages should be paid or what prices should be established and more particularly that he should be permitted to make individual exceptions.

It is difficult to convince a small businessman or an employee of his that we are a government of laws and not a government of men when the President individually authorizes a wage increase beyond the established orders and regulations. Why should there be this type of favoritism? Why should certain employees be prohibited from requesting and receiving pay commensurate with their ability and efforts while others are not so restricted? It is impossible to prevent favoritism from being exercised when power of this type is given to any one man. It is also to be expected that others of lesser rank who have jurisdiction or authority in such cases will practice favoritism or procedures which are, in effect, a form of favoritism even though unintentional. It is a little difficult to criticize corruption when this type of favoritism is hardly one step removed.

All of these experiences and particularly this latest one should be convincing proof that if we are to continue to progress as a free nation, the Congress should cast aside its reactionary policy of granting unlimited power to the executive branch whether it be the President or a duly constituted agency. In the past we have brought attention to other laws which Congress had passed and which merely established an agency with a skeleton law for guidance but with unlimited administrative powers. Such laws and agencies always result in the expansion of controls and interference with normal business and enterprise and have a definite destructive effect.

(Continued on page 47)

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BUSINESS TIPS

from

School of Business Administration University of Connecticut

By C. J. GLADFELTER, Associate Professor of Marketing, University of Connecticut

THERE HAS been an increase in the number and types of stores and store departments operated on the self-service self-selection plan. It is probable that additional stores will adopt this plan in the future as customers are more readily accepting this method of arrangement and operation, and retailers are continually seeking methods by which expenses may be reduced and operating profits maintained.

The change in retail operation has already had real meaning to the manufacturers and distributors of convenience goods such as grocery and drug items. The manufacturers and distributors of shopping goods such as hardware items, toys, household furnishings, small appliances, clothing, and jewelry, have not had to face up to the changing pattern of retail operation to

the same extent, but certainly they should be looking to the future and what it means in terms of the successful promotion of their product.

The personal sales effort is greatly minimized in this type of retail operation; consequently, the selling areas and the merchandise must furnish the sales stimuli.

Ten years ago the super-market bought bulk cheese, cut it into useable slices or wedges, packaged it in cellophane, weighed, priced, and placed it on sale. Cheese sales rose because the retailer provided a variety of package sizes, made them attractive, and removed the inconvenience of waiting while a clerk took the order and filled it. Today the cheese processor provides the merchandise in a form that meets the super-market requirements. The manufacturers who recognized the re-

tailer's problem early and did something about it immediately enjoyed a sales advantage.

The self-service retailer looks to the manufacturer to provide him with merchandise that will prove saleable without any great selling effort. He will place his orders with manufacturers providing not only the traditionally recognized characteristics of good merchandise and service, but who in addition have taken cognizance of the special problems of this type of retailing.

The retailer operating either a full or quasi self-service, self-selection store or department will place special emphasis on (1) visual factors of the merchandise, (2) packaging, (3) descriptive labeling, (4) brands and (5) point-of-sale's aids.

The manufacturer of consumer goods must then be alert to these factors. Products that are not attractive in themselves will have to be packaged in ways to increase their sales acceptability. Bulk items will have to be packaged in suitable containers and in the most frequently requested quantities. Why should a hardware dealer have to take time, and the customer wait, while a pound of nails are measured? The manufacturer's merchandise that cannot be stacked and displayed conveniently in the stores self-selection areas will find increasing sales resistance.

If the consumers are in a sense going to sell themselves, they will turn to that merchandise which is well labeled and contains adequate but simple descriptions of what the product is, and what it will do for them. The message

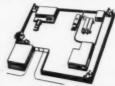
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Middletown, Conn. 6-5652 Millerton, N. Y. 1 must be both informative and of a sales nature that will tend to increase desire and break sales resistance.

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It is apparent that brands have played an important role in the success and growth of the food super-market. Branding will be equally important in merchandising self-selection stores and departments handling other lines of goods.

Retailers will increasingly favor prepackaged merchandise. The manufacturer will have to maintain high standards of production and inspection since the retailer will have no opportunity to examine the pre-packed merchandise. His containers, methods of containing and shipping will have to be designed and selected to insure a minimum of concealed damage and breakage. The retailer by necessity of maintaining customer satisfaction will buy those lines of merchandise which yield a minimum of customer complaint and adjustment from this source.

There are literally thousands of items which will sell readily without the benefit of consumer pre-conditioning through national and local advertising. However, the self-selection retailer is interested only in fast moving merchandise and will tend to stock well advertised lines. The non-advertised products and lines must be well fortified in the fight for consumer attention, conviction, and action. The manufacturer should give thought to the attention getting values in the merchandise and high-light them through proper use of display, proper design, packaging, and attention to the use of color.

The manufacturer's salesman may have to give more aid to the retailer in terms of watching inventories, stocking shelves, and showing the dealer how and when to promote product for the maximum sales results. It is entirely conceivable that the manufacturers of consumer goods in the future may have to maintain staffs of skilled demonstrators moving from store to store showing the consumer buying features, new features, and conventional and new uses of the product, particularly when new lines or models are being introduced. He will rely on this type of promotion to partially replace the removal and deterioration of the retail personal selling effort.

The manufacturers and distributors of consumer goods must in the future design their product, package, and merchandising service to meet the needs not only of the consumer, but to satisfy the requirements of a new and improving retailing technique.



Costs and Budgets

Office Procedures

Personnel Administration

STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

Factory Layout

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*Please do not confuse with

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Dies, machines, lubricants, etc. are out of our line. But on steel, we'll do the best we know how to select and supply as uniform a product as we have. That includes thickness, temper and also finish (when a factor). It applies to Hot Rolled and Cold Rolled Sheets as well as to Cold Rolled Steel Strip.

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ACCOUNTING HINTS

Contributed by the Hartford Chapter National Association of Cost Accountants to stimulate the use of better accounting techniques in industry.

Development of a Method For Distributing Power and Light Costs

URING the past two or three years, local Cost Accountants have been asked how they distributed their electric power and light bills. In general their answers indicated that they were not too well satisfied with their present "guestimated" dis-tributions. On the other hand they did not consider that a more elaborate sysrem would be advisable from either a time or expense point of view. One accountant has an interesting story of his approach to this problem. The development of a method of power distribution which remains relatively simple, ver which is more satisfactory than previous estimates is told in this accountant's own words as follows: In order to cover every angle of the problem, we first investigated the possibility of installing subsidiary electric meters in each burden center, or at least on each floor or each building. We discarded this idea because of the high cost. We also abandoned as impractical the scheme of taking voltage readings from the various electrical conduits. This would show us the amount of electricity flowing through the cable, but we had no way of knowing the percentage of capacity being used at the exact moment of the reading.

We asked a visiting electrical engineer for his opinion. He told us that our best breakdown would be on a horsepower-capacity basis. As we had already begun to think in terms of potential capacity, we felt that the expert's opinion gave us authority to proceed along those lines. The Plant Engineering records, by simple addition, gave us the total horsepower on all motors in each burden center.

On page 659 of the February 1, 1949 N.A.C.A. Bulletin, Clarence A. DeLand suggests, . . . "preparing a

schedule of horsepower hour capacity on each motor located in each cost center throughout the plant, and, at the same time, multiplying the horsepower capacity by the number of hours the respective equipment is in operation each month."

At the time we did not have the opportunity or the inclination to ascertain the number of hours each machine was in operation. We settled for a straight horsepower capacity basis as a start. Later, when the plant was put on multiple shifts, our Factory Manager averaged for us the number of shifts each burden center was operating. Total horsepower in each center times number of shifts gave us a potential capacity. It was on this that we spread our power invoices.

We felt that this was an improvement over our previous estimates and we used this method for a few months. although we were not completely satisfied with it. When time allowed we figured, with the help of the Engineering Department, the kilowatt capacity of the larger pieces of equipment (other than motors), which used electricity. Included in this category were electric induction furnaces and ovens. electric set irons, electric welding outfits, and so on. Some of this equipment had a high capacity for peak loads but did not maintain the peak at all times, so we used an estimated percentage of capacity. This, multiplied by number of average operating hours per month, gave us the estimated monthly kilowatt hours for the special equipment. By applying the average KWH rate to this, we arrived at an estimated monthly cost of electricity for each special unit. We then rounded

(Continued on page 47)



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BUSINESS PATTERN

A comprehensive summary of the ups and downs of industrial activity in Connecticut for the thirty day period ending on the 15th day of the second previous month.

'N OCTOBER the index of general business activity in Connecticut rose for the fourth consecutive month to an estimated 28% above normal. Industry in this state has recovered sufficiently from the summer lull and the effects of the countrywide steel strike to place the index at the highest point since February of this year. The catching up of production that was postponed because of the steel strike, the expanding defense production, and the heavier than normal pre-holiday trade are expected to hold business at a relatively high level during the remainder of the year. Among the various components of the general index, manufacturing employment is the best since early 1947, manhours worked are the highest in six months, cotton mill activity improved over the preceding month, freight shipments remained about the same as last month and construction activity, although somewhat below other recent

months, continues strong in relation to normal.

The United States index of indus-

| Year | Manufacturing Employment | Non-Manufactur- ing Employment | Total Non- Agricultural Employment |
|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| June 1947 | 410,000 | 359,000 | 769,000 |
| June 1948 | 403,000 | 375,000 | 778,000 |
| June 1949 | 334,000 | 379,000 | 713,000 |
| June 1950 | 367,000 | 392,000 | 759,000 |
| June 1951 | 425,000 | 408,000 | 833,000 |
| June 1952 | 427,000 | 416,000 | 843,000 |
| Oct. 1952 | 431,000 | 420,000 | 851,000 |

851,000.

trial activity advanced one percentage point in October to an estimated 15% above normal, the best standing since August of last year. Part of the current high level of industrial operations reflects efforts to make up for earlier production losses resulting from the steel strike. The major support, however, comes from the further expansion

rising personal consumption expenditures, the continued large volume of construction of dwellings and industrial plant, and the recovery of textile-mill operations.

The index of employment in Connecticut factories is estimated at 22% above normal in October, a gain of one

in production for defense purposes,

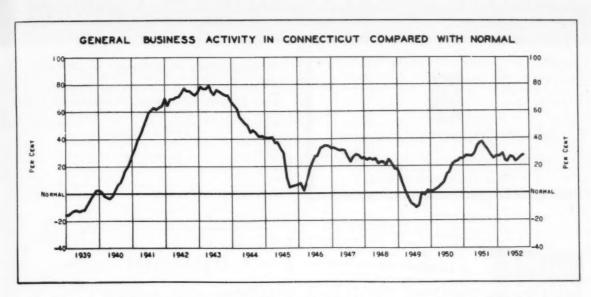
The index of employment in Connecticut factories is estimated at 22% above normal in October, a gain of one percentage point over the September level. Although the employment index has remained practically unchanged during the past year and a half, the current slight increase places it at the highest point since February 1947. An indication of the changing employment situation in Connecticut since the middle of 1947 is given in the following table:

The above figures show that manufacturing employment was good in 1947 and 1948 as post-war production was heavy, fell off in the 1949 recession, recovered somewhat by the start of the Korean War in 1950, then rose sharply in the first year of the war, and since mid-1951 has increased moderately to its present 431,000. Nonmanufacturing employment, on the other hand, has reflected a steady growth throughout the past five years to reach 420,000 in October. Total non-agricultural employment has advanced each year, except for the 1949 recession, to a current figure of

The October index of manhours worked in Connecticut rose slightly to an estimated 34% above normal, approximately the same level that obtained in April of this year. In addition to the growth in employment mentioned in the preceding paragraph there also has been some rise in the average hours worked per employee during recent months. The combination of these two factors has served to increase total manhours throughout the state.

Average hours worked per week in Connecticut factories rose noticeably during the early months of the Korean War, moving up from 40.8 in May 1950 to 43.3 by the end of that year.





From that high point there followed a slight downward trend during the next year and a quarter to stand at 42.2 in March of this year. A sharp drop to 40.6 occurred in April followed by a gradual recovery with October averaging 42.5. In the United States, average hours increased somewhat in the latter part of 1950 and then, except for a slight decline this past summer, held between 40 and 41 up to the present time. Since the start of the Korean War in June 1950, manufacturing employees in this state have averaged 1.6 hours per week more than workers in the country as a whole.

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Average weekly earnings in Connecticut also rose sharply in 1950 rising from \$57.07 in May to \$65.96 in December of that year. These larger earnings came chiefly from the overtime hours worked, with higher wage rates accounting for the remainder. Throughout 1951 the gradual increase to a peak of \$69.88 in December stemmed principally from higher wage levels. Since then there has been moderate fluctuation due to changes in the length of the work week and by October average earnings were at \$72.40, the highest on record. Except for the first eight months of 1950 average earnings for factory workers in Connecticut were ahead of the U.S. standing. During the two and a third years of the Korean War the difference has averaged \$2.10 per week in favor of the Connecticut worker.

Industrial Relations Law

(Continued from page 40)

Not infrequently the administrators of these broad powers become so involved in refinements that even they are unable to answer questions as to the proper interpretation or application of their regulations for practical guidance. As normal operations find ways to carry on with a minimum of destructive interference, the agencies issue further regulations with purposes and effects quite different from the original objective of Congress when passing the law. It is the uniform practice of such agencies to resent freedom of operation in any sphere which can, by any stretch of the imagination, be considered within the orbit of their jurisdiction.

In the new Congress and the new administration we again recommend that there be no general granting of power and authority to any executive or administrative branch to carry on with meager directives. Laws should point out with clarity the bounds within which an individual or enterprise may operate. We are entitled to have some stability in the laws governing our everyday activities free from the whim of an individual agency or any individual executive. We hope that during the coming year this column may report progress in the re-establishment of a government of laws which are understandable and which apply equally to all.

Accounting Hints

(Continued from page 45)

out the figure and called it a "fixed" power cost.

An example follows:
Unit No. 39-44, rated KW
(peak load)
Average load

Operating KW
Hours (8 x 2 shifts x 22
working days)

Estimated KWH per month
Hypothetical rate

53
26.5
352

8328
\$,015

Estimated power cost for unit \$139.92 or "fixed" power charge \$140.00

Several hours were spent in establishing this method of distribution, but we shall use the same basis for at least a year or until the number of shifts in the various departments changes radically.

To summarize:

 From Plant Asset records, total the horsepower capacity of motors in each burden center.

2. Multiply by average number of shifts to arrive at adjusted H.P. capacity.

Compute a "fixed" power cost of special units.

4. Set an arbitrary "fixed" cost for certain indirect departments.

5. Set up a standard worksheet using the foregoing figures.

6. Each month deduct total Fixed Cost from actual power bill.

Spread balance on basis of Adjusted H.P. Capacity.

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EDITOR'S NOTE: This department, giving a partial list of peace-time products manufactured in Connecticut by company, seeks to facilitate contacts between prospective purchasers in domestic or foreign markets and producers. It includes only those listings ordered by Connecticut producers. Interested buyers may secure

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| further information by writing this | department. | (Advertisement) |
|--|---|---|
| Accounting Forms Baker-Goodyear Co The New Haven | Artificial Leather Permatex Fabrics Corp The Jewett City | Bearings Fafnir Bearing Co (ball) New Britain New Departure Div of General Motors (ball) |
| Underwood Corporation Bridgeport | Auburn Manufacturing Company The (gaskets, packings, wicks) Middletown | Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corp (ball and roller) Bristol Rotand Corp (ball and Stamford |
| Underwood Corporation Bridgeport Advertising Specialties | packings, wicks) Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brake linings, clutch facings, sheet packing and wick) Bridgeport | Bellows Bridgeport Thermostat Company Inc (metallic) |
| H C Cook Co The 32 Beaver St Halco Co Waterbury Companies Inc Ansonia New Haven Waterbury | Asbestos & Rubber Packing Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford | Bellows Assemblies |
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| Air Compressors Airline Manufacturing Company The Warehouse Point | Han-Dee Spring and Manufacturing Co The (Small) Hartford J H Sessions & Son Bristol | Bridgeport Thermostat Company Inc Bridgeport |
| Spencer Turbine Co The Hartford Air Conditioning | Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol | Bevin Brothers Míg Co Gong Bell Co The East Hampton East Hampton |
| Norwalk Airconditioning Corp The (forced air heating units oil fired) South Norwalk | Wiremold Company The Hartford | N N Hill Brass Co The East Hampton Belt Fasteners |
| The Torrington Manufacturing Co Torrington Aircraft | Automatic Control Instruments Bristol Co The (temperature, pressure, flow, humidity, time) Waterbury | Bristol Company The Waterbury Saling Manufacturing Company (patented self- unionville |
| Sikorsky Aircraft Division United Aircraft Corporation (helicopters) Bridgeport | Automobile Accessories Kilbourn-Sauer Company (lights and other accessories) Fairfield | Hartford Belting Co Russell Mfg Co The Thames Belting Co The Norwich |
| Chandler Evans Division Niles-Bement-Pond Co (jet engine accessories, aircraft carbu- retors, fuel pumps, water pumps and Protek | Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brake, lining, rivet, brass, clutch facings, packing) Bridgeport | Bends—Pipe or Tube National Pipe Bending Co The |
| Hamilton Standard Div United Aircraft Corp (propellers and other aircraft equipment) Windsor Locks | Metropolitan Body Company Bridgeport | 160 River St New Haven Bent Wood Products Sorensen & Peters Inc Pawcatuck |
| Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc (aircraft pres- sure switches and jet engine afterburner control systems) Stratford | Automotive Friction Fabrics Russell Mfg Co The Middletown | Bicycle Coaster Brakes New Departure Div General Motors Corp |
| Gorn Electric Company Inc Stamford | Automotive Parts Eis Manufacturing Co (Hydraulic and Me- chanical) Middletown | Bristol |
| Aircraft—Repair & Overhaul Airport Department Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division Rentschler Field East Hartford United Airports Div United Aircraft Corp Rentschler Field East Hartford | Automotive & Service Station Equipment Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brake service machinery) Bridgeport Scovill Manufacturing Company (Canned Oil | New Departure Div General Motors Corp Bristol Binders Board Colonial Board Company Manchester |
| Wiremold Co The (Retractable) Hartford | Dispensers) Waterbury 91 Automotive Tools | Biological Products Ernst Bischoff Company Inc Ivoryton |
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| Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury 91 Aluminum Ingots Lapides Metals Corp New Haven | ing) Hartford Hartford Steel Ball Co The (steel bearing and burnishing, brass, bronze, monel, stainless | United States Finishing Company The (textile fabrics) Norwich |
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Beads and Buttons
Waterbury Companies Inc (metal) Waterbury Clairglow Mfg Company

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| Airline Manufacturing Company (steel cash, | Donnelly Brick Co The New Britain | F B Skiff Inc Hartford |
| bond, security and small boxes) Warehouse Point | Howard Company Mullite Refractories Co The Shelton | Capacitors Electro Motive Mfg Co Inc The (mica & trim- |
| Clairglow Mfg Company (metal) Portland Connecticut Container Corporation New Haven Gair Company Inc Robert (corrugated and solid fibre shipping containers) Montville | Bright Wire Goods Sargent & Company (Screw Eyes, Screw Hooks, Cup Hooks, Hooks and Eyes, C H | mer) Willimantic Card Clothing Standard Card Clothing Co The (for textile mills) Stafford Springs |
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Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co
West Hartford Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc (Stone and Ansonia Malleable Iron Fittings Company American Paper Goods Company The ("Puritan") Branford Contract Manufacturers
Greist Mfg Co The (metal parts and assemblies)
503 Blake St
Merriam Mfg Co (production runs—metal boxes
and containers to specifications)
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (metal parts
& assemblies)
Scovill Manufacturing Company (metal parts
and assemblies)
Waterbury
Scovill Manufacturing Company (metal parts
and assemblies)
J H Sessions & Son
Bristol Cushioning for Packaging
Gilman Brothers Co The Pfizer & Co Inc Chas

Chemicals—Agriculture

Naugatuck Chemical Division United States
Rubber Co (insecticides, fungicides, weed Gilman Cut Stone Dextone Co The New Haven Chemicals—Aromatic
Naugatuck
Naugatuck
Chemical Division United States
Rubber Co Cutters

Barnes Tool Company The (pipe cutters, hand)
O K Tool Co Inc The (inserted tooth milling)
33 Hull St
Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co
(Milling Cutters all types) West Hartford Chemicals—Rubber Robert J King Company Inc The Norwalk Controllers
Bristol Company The
Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc Christmas Light Clips oursome Manufacturing Company sizes and styles) Waterbury Stratford (various Bristol Decorative Plating and Polishing City Plating Works Inc Bridge Conveyor Systems Leeds Electric & Mfg Co The Production Equipment Co Chromium Plating
Chromium Corp of America
Chromium Process Company The
City Plating Works Inc Bridgeport Delayed Action Mechanism Hartford East Haven Meriden Waterbury Shelton Bridgeport M H Rhodes Inc R W Cramer Company Inc The American Brass Corp The (sheet, wire, rods, tubes)
Bridgeport Brass Company (sheet, rod, wire and tubing)
Bristol Brass Corp The (steel)
Chase Brass & Copper Co (sheet, rod, wire tube)
Thinsheet Metals Co. The (sheets and rolls) Chucks
Cushman Chuck Co The
Union Manufacturing Company Demineralizers Crystal Research Laboratories Hartford New Britain Hartford Chucks & Face Plate Jaws Diamonds—Industrial
Diamond Tool and Die Works Union Mfg Co New Britain Hartford Chucks—Power Operated
Cushman Chuck Co The
Union Manufacturing Company New tube)
Thinsheet Metals Co The (sheets and rolls)
Waterbury Hartford **Dictating Machines** Dictaphone Corporation
Gray Manufacturing Company The
Soundscriber Corporation The

Bridgeport
Hartford
New Haven Western Brass Mills Division of Olin Indus-tries Inc (sheet, strip) New Haven Clay Howard Company (Fire Howard "B" and High Temperature Dry) New Haven Die Castings Copper Sheets American Brass Company The New Haven Copper Co The Cleaning Compounds Enthone Inc (Industrial) Newton-New Haven Co Inc New Haven Waterbury New Haven Seymour Die Casting Dies ABA Tool & Die Co Parker Stamp Works Co The Weimann Bros Mfg Co The Cleansing Compounds
MacDermid Incorporated Manchester Hartford Derby Waterbury New Haven Copper Co The Seymour Clock Mechanisms
Lux Clock Mfg Co The Waterbury Copper Water Tube American Brass Company The Bridgeport Brass Co E Ingraham Co The
Seth Thomas Clocks
United States Time Corporation The
Waterbury Waterbury Corp Stewart Die Casting Div Stewart Warner Bridgeport Bridgeport Cords—Asbestos General Electric Company Bridgeport Die Castings-Zinc Charles Parker Company The Clocks-Alarm Lux Clock Mfg Co The Cords—Braided General Electric Company Waterbury Bridgeport Die-Heads-Self Opening
Eastren Machine Screw Corp The Truman &
Barclay Sts New Haven Clocks—Automatic Cooking
Lux Clock Mfg Co The Waterbury General Electric Company Clutches Snow-Nabstedt Gear Corp The Bridgeport New Haven Cords-Portable Die Polishing Machinery Hartford Special Machinery Co The Hartford Russell Mfg Co The General Electric Company Bridgeport Middletown Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co (Precision) West Hartford Producto Machine Company The Bridgeport Union Mfg Co (precision, steel and semi-steel) New Britain Cord Sets Clutch-Friction
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (clutch facings-molded, woven, fabric, me-Seeger-Williams Inc Bridgeport fabric, me-Bridgeport Cord Sets-Electric General Electric Company Bridgeport Bittermann Electric Company Cork Cots
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div)
Mystic Canaan Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The 141 Brewery St New Haven Coils—Pipe or Tube
National Pipe Bending Co The
160 River St New Haven
Whitlock Manufacturing Co The Hartford Parker Stamp Works Inc The (plastics and die castings)
Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co (Monocone and Ducone Dies) West Hartford Connecticut Container Corporation New Haven Coin Tokens Waterbury Companies Inc Corrugated Shipping Cases Connecticut Container Corporation New Haven
Connecticut Corrugated Box Div Robert Gair
Co Inc Portland
D L & D Container Corp 87 Shelton Ave
New Haven Waterbury Die Sinkers Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co West Hartford Commercial Heat Treating
A F Holden Company The
52 Richard St West Haven Cosmetic Containers

Evelet Specialty Co The Waterbury
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (metal)
Waterbury Dies and Die Sinking West Cheshire Commercial Truck Bodies
Metropolitan Body Company Bridgeport Consolidated Industries Comparators
Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co
(Electro-limit and Air-O-Limit)
West Hartford Dish Drying Machines
Colt's Manufacturing Company J B Williams Co The Northam Warren Corporation Hartford Glastonbury Compressors
Norwalk Company Inc (high pressure air and South Norwalk Stamford Dish Washing Machines
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford Cotton and Asbestos Wicking Bland Burner Co The Hartford Disk Harrows
Orkil Inc—Cutaway Harrow Division Concrete Products Floyd Cranska Co The Plastricrete Corp Higganum Hamden Plastricrete Corp

Cones
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div)
Mystic Moosup Displays—Metal
Merriam Mfg Co (Contract Work to Individual Specifications)
Durham Counting Devices Durham (Advt.) Veeder-Root Inc Hartford

IT'S

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|--|---|---|
| P & F Corbin Division The American Hardware Corp New Britain Sargent & Company New Haven | Arrow-Hart & Hegeman Electric Co The Hartford | Envelopes—Stock and Special American Paper Goods Company The Kensington |
| Vale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford | General Electric Company Bridgeport Electric Time Controls R W Cramer Company Inc The Centerbrook | Extractors—Tap Walton Company The West Hartford |
| Allen Manufacturing Co The Holo-Krome Screw Corp The West Hartford | Sessions Clock Co The Forestville | Eyelets American Brass Company The Waterbury Platt Bros & Co The P O Box 1030 Waterbury Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Waterbury |
| Joseph Merritt & Co Hartford | Sessions Clock Co The (small) Forestville | Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury 91 Eyelets, Ferrules and Wiring Terminals American Brass Company The Waterbury |
| Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co (Deep Hole) West Hartford | General Electric Company Rockbestos Products Crop (asbestos insulated) New Haven | Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury Eyelet Machine Products Ball & Socket Mig Con The West Cheshire American Brass Company The Waterbury |
| Drilling and Tapping Machinery Hartford Special Machinery Co The Hartford | Electric Wiring Devices Arrow-Hart & Hegeman Electric Co The Hartford | Waterville Mfg Co The (size 15 machines only) Waterville |
| Drop Forgings Atwater Mfg Co Blakeslee Forging Company The Bridgeport Hdwe Mfg Corp The Bridgeport | General Electric Company Bridgeport Electrical Circuit Breakers | Rolock Inc (Heat Treating, Finishing) Fairfield |
| Capewell Mfg Company Hartford Consolidated Industries West Cheshire | Federal Electric Products Co Inc Hartford Electrical Conduit Fittings & Grounding | Fancy Dress Buttons and Buckles Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury |
| Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown Druggists' Rubber Sundries | Gillette-Vibber Company The New London | Fans-Electric General Electric Company Bridgeport |
| Seamless Rubber Company The New Haven Duplicating Machines—Automatic | Federal Electrical Control Apparatus Federal Electric Products Co Inc Hartford | Fasteners—Silde & Snap G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington |
| Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co West Hartford | A C Gilbert Co New Haven Electrical Insulation | Scovill Manufacturing Company (snap and slide fasteners) Waterbury 91 |
| Russell Mfg Co The Middletown | Stevens Paper Mills Inc The Windsor Electrical Motors | Auburn Manufacturing Company The (mechanical, cut parts) Middletown Drycor Felt Company (paper makers and in- |
| Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven | U S Electrical Motors Inc Milford Electrical Outlet and Switch Boxes, and Covers | dustrial) Staffordville Felt—All Purpose American Felt Co (Mill & Cutting Plant) |
| Sessions Clock Co The (alarm, kitchen, occasional and office) Forestville | General Electric Company Bridgeport Electrical Recorders | Chas W House & Sons Inc (Mills & Cutting Unionville |
| Electric-Commutators & Segments Cameron Elec Mfg Co The (rewinding motors) Ansonia | Bristol Co The Waterbury Electrical Relays and Controls Allied Control Co Plantsville | Fenders—Boat Sponge Rubber Products Co Inc Shelton Fibre Board |
| Bristol Spring Manufacturing Co Plainville | Electrical Wiring Systems Wiremold Co The Hartford | Case Brothers Inc C H Norton Co The Rogers Corporation (Specialty) Manchester Manchester |
| Electric Cords General Electric Company Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven | Gray Manufacturing Company The Hartford Ripley Co Middletown Sturrup Larrabee & Warmers Inc Middletown | Stevens Paper Mills Inc The Windsor Finger Nail Clippers H C Cook Co The 32 Beaver St Ansonia |
| United Cinephone Corporation Torrington | Rational Sherardizing & Machine Co Waterbury Plating Company Waterbury | Standard Card Clothing Co The Stafford Springs |
| General Electric Company Rockhestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven | Electroplating—Equipment & Supplies Enthone Inc Lea Manufacturing Co The MacDermid Incorporated Waterbury Waterbury | Firearms Colt's Manufacturing Company Marlin Firearms Co The O F Mosberg & Sons Inc Reministon Arms Company Inc |
| Electric Hand Irons Winsted Hardware Mfg Co (trade mark "Durabilt") Electric Insulation | Electroplating Processes & Supplies Enthone Inc United Chromium Incorporated Waterbury | Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division Olin Industries Inc New Haven Fire Hose |
| Case Brothers Inc Rogers Corporation The Manchester Manchester | Barnum-Hayward Electrotype Co Inc New Haven | Fabrics Fire Hose (municipal and industrial) Sandy Hook Fireplace Goods |
| Gorn Electric Knife Sharpeners Gorn Electric Company Inc The Stamford | New Haven Electrotype Div Electrographic Corp New Haven | American Windshield & Specialty Co The 881 Boston Post Road Milford John P Smith Co The (screens) 423-33 Chapel |
| Electric Lighting Fixtures Fan-Craft Míg Co (residential, church, post lanterns Plainville Plume & Atwood Míg Co The Waterbury | Eastern Machinery Co The (passenger and freight) General Elevator Service Co Hartford | St New Haven Fireproof Floor Joists Dextone Co The New Haven |
| Electric Motor Controls Arrow-Hart & Hegeman Electric Co The | Conn Metal Finishing Co Waterbury Plating Company Waterbury | M Backes' Sons Inc Wallingford Fishing Tackle |
| Hartford Electrical Outlet and Switch Boxes, and Covers | Enameling and Finishing Clairglow Mfg Co Portland Enamels | Bevin-Wilcox Line Co The (lines) H C Cook Co The 32 Beaver St Ansonia |
| General Electric Company Bridgeport | Baer Brothers Stamford | Horton Mfg Co The (reels, rods, lines) Bristol Flashlights |
| Electric Panel Boards Federal Electric Products Co Inc Hartford | Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co West Hartford Engines | Bond Electric Corporation Division of Olin Industries Inc New Haven Bridgeport Metal Goods Mfg Co Bridgeport |
| Federal Electric Products Co Inc Hartford | Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Div United Aircraft Corp (aircraft) Wolverine Motor Works Inc (diesel stationary | Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division Olin Industries Inc New Haven Flat Springs |
| Schick Incorporated Stamford | marine) Bridgeport | Bristol Spring Manufacturing Co Plainville |

Envelopes Curtis 1000 Inc
United States Envelope Company
Hartford Division

Hartford
Hartford Bristol Spring Manutation...

Flexible Shaft Machines

Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co
West Hartford
(Advt.)

Electric Signs
United Advertising Corp

New Haven

IT'S CONNECTICUT MADEIN

Floor & Ceiling Plates
Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co The New Britain

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Fluorescent Lighting Equipment
Vanderman Manufacturing Co The Willimantic
Wiremold Company The Hartford Hartford Food Mixing Machines Coit's Manufacturing Company

Forgings
Clark Brothers Bolt Co
Consolidated Industries Inc
Heppenstall Co (all kinds and shapes)
Bridgeport Milldale West Cheshire

Hartford

Scovill Manufacturing Company (Non-ferrous)
Waterbury 91

Foundries
Connecticut Malleable Castings Co (malleable iron castings)
Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc (Iron and Ansonia Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc (170n augusteel)
Charles Parker Company The (iron, brass, bronze, aluminum)
Plainville Casting Company (gray, alloy and high tensile irons)
Producto Machine Company The Bridgeport Sessions Foundry Co The (iron)
Stonington Div of Emhart Manufacturing Stonington Co
Union Mfg Co (gray iron & semi steel)
New Britain Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (iron, brass, aluminum and bronze) Middletown

Foundry Riddles
John P Smith Co The 423-33 Chapel St
New Haven
Rolock Inc (brass, galvanized steel) Fairfield

Fuel Oil Pump and Heater Sets Peabody Engineering Corporation Stamford

Furnaces
Norwalk Airconditioning Corp The (warm air oil fired)
South Norwalk

Furnace Linings
Mullite Refractories Co The (refractories, super refractories)

Fuses—Plug and Cartridge
General Electric Company

South Norwalk
South Norwalk
Shelton
Shelton
Bridgeport

General Electric Company

Gage Blocks

Fonda Gage Company (Fonda lifetime-carbide and steel)

Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co (Alloy steel and Carbide, Hoke and USA)

West Hartford

Galvanizing
Malleable Iron Fittings Co
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc
Galvanizing & Electrical
Gillette-Vibber Co The
West Hartford
Branford
Middletown
Middletown
Plating
New London

Gaskets Auburn Manufacturing Company The (from all materials) Middletown Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The Bridgeport Tsingris Manufacturing & Supply Co Inc (from all materials) Waterbury

Gas Range Conversion Burner
Holyoke Heater Corp of Conn., Inc
Gas Scrubbers, Coolers and Absorbers
Peabody Engineering Corporation
Stamford

Bristol Co The (pressure and vacuum—recording automatic control)
Fonda Gage Company (special)
Helicoid Gage Division American Chain & Cable Co The (pressure and vacuum)

Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc
Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co (Precision Measurement, all types)

West Hartford

Gears and Gear Cutting Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc Hartford Special Machinery Co The Ansonia

Glass Blowing Macalaster Bicknell Company New Haven

Glass Cutters Fletcher-Terry Co The Forestville

Glass Making Machinery Hartford-Empire Company Div o Manufacturing Co of Emhart Hartford Horton Míg Co The (clubs, shafts, balls, bags)
Bristol

A D Steinbach & Sons Inc New Haven

Centerless Grinding Co Inc (Precision custom grinding; centerless, cylindical, surfaces, internal and special)

Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc (Roll and Cylindrical)

Hartford Special Machinery Co The (gears, threads, cams and splines)

Grinding Heads — Internal
Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co
(Pneumatic, High Speed) West Hartford

Grinding Machines
Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc (Roll)

Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co (Surface, Die, Gear and Cutter Grinders) West Hartford Rowbottom Machine Company Inc (cam)
Waterbury

American Brass Company The Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Waterbury

Guards for Machinery Wheeler Co The G E

Hack and Band Saw Blades
Capewell Manufacturing Co The Hartford

Hand Tools
Bridgeport Hdwe Mfg Corp The (nail pullers, scout axes, box opening tools, trowels, coping saws, putty knives)
James J Ryan Tool Works The (screwdrivers, machinists' punches, cold chisels, scratch awls and nail sets)
Southington

City Plating Works Inc Bridgeport

Hardness Testers
Wilson Mechanical Instrument Div American
Chain & Cable Company Inc Bridgeport

Hardware

Bassick Company The (Automotive) Bridgeport
Harloc Products Corp New Haven
P & F Corbin Division The American Hardware
Corp (builders) New Britain
Sargent & Company New Haven
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (marine heavy
and industrial)
Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company The
(builders) Stamford

Hardware-Marine & Bus Rostand Mfg Co The Milford

Hardware—Trailer Cabinet
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford

Excelsior Hardware

Hardware, Trunk & Luggage

Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware

New Britain

Britatol

The Corp J H Sessions & Son Bristol
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The
Stamford

Doran Bros Inc .

Health Surgical & Orthopedic Supports
Berger Brothers Company The (custom made
for back, breast, and abdomen) New Haven

Heat Exchangers Whitlock Manufacturing Co Hartford

Heat Elements
Safeway Heat Elements Inc (woven wire resistance type)
Middletown

Heat Treating
A F Holden Co The 52 Richard St
Bennett Metal Treating Co The
1945 New Britain Ave
New Britain-Gridley Machine Division
The New Britain Machine Co
Stanley P Rockwell Co In The
296 Homestead Ave
Hartford

Heat-Treating Equipment Heat-Treating Equipment
Bauer & Company Hartford
A F Holden Company The 52 Richard Street
West Haven (Main Plant)
Autoyre Company The
Rolock Inc (Baskets, Muffles, etc.) Fairfield West Haven (Main Plant)
The
Rolock Inc (Baskets, Muffles, etc.)
Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc The (commercial)
296 Homestead Ave
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring
Corp

Heat Treating Salts and Compounds
A F Holden Company The
32 Richard Street West Haven
Mitchell-Bradford Chemical Co Bridgeport

Heating Apparatus

Miller Company The (domestic oil burners and heating devices)

Meriden

Heating and Cooling Colls
G & O Manufacturing Co New Haven

Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co. (sulphuric, nitric and muriatic acids and aniline oil) Naugatuck

Hex-Socket Screws Bristol Company The Waterbury Holo-Krome Screw Corp The West Hartford

Highway Guard Rail Hardware Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford

Homer D Bronson Company Beacon Falls

Hobs and Hobbings

ABA Tool & Die Co
Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co
(Die and Thread Milling) West Hartford

J-B Engineering Sales Co New Haven

Union Mfg Company New Britain

Home Laundry Equipment
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Hose-Flexible Metallic American Brass Co American Metal Hose Branch Waterbury

Hawie Mig Co The (So-Lo Grip Tabs) Bridgeport

Hospital Signal Systems

Conn Telephone & Electric Corp Subsidiary of
Great American Industries Inc Meriden

Petroleum Heat & Power Co (Instantaneous domestic oil burner) Stamford

Hydraulic Brake Fluids
Middletown Eis Manufacturing Co

Hydraulic Controls
Sperry Products Inc Danbury

Inductors C G S Laboratories Inc Stamford

Industrial Finishes
Atlas Powder Co Zapon Div
Chemical Coatings Corporation
United Chromium Incorporated Stamford Rocky Hill Waterbury

Industrial and Masking Tapes
Seamless Rubber Company The New Haven

Industrial Tools—Powder Actuated Remington Arms Company Inc Bridg Bridgeport

Infra-Red Equipment Leeds Electric and Mfg Co The Hartford

Insecticides
American Cyanamid Company Waterbury
Darworth Incorporated ("Coracide" DDT
Dispenser) Simsbury

Dispenser)

Insecticide Bomb

Bridgeport Brass Company (Aer*a*sol)

Bridgeport

Insulated Wire & Cable Bridgeport Seymour General Electric Company Kerite Company The

Insulated Wire & Cable Machinery
Davis Electric Company Wallingford

Instruments Bristol Company The
J.B.T Instruments Inc (Electrical and Temperature)
Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc Stratford

Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co (Precision Measuring) West Hartford Gilman Brothers Co The

Gilman

(Advt.)

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MADE IN CONNECTICU

Leather Dog Furnishings
Andrew B Hendryx Co The New Haven
The Smith-Worthington Saddlery Co Hartford

Leather Goods Trimmings
G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington

Inter-Communications Equipment
Conn Telephone & Electric Corp Subsidiary of
Great American Industries Inc Meriden

Interval Timers
Lux Clock Manufacturing Company
Rhodes Inc M H
Waterbury
Hartford

Machinery
Fenn Manufacturing Company The (special)
Hartford

Globe Tapping Machine Company (dial type drilling and tapping)
Hallden Machine Company The (mill)
Thomaston

| Lux Clock Manufacturing Company Waterbury Rhodes Inc M H Hartford | G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington | Hallden Machine Company The (mill) Thomaston |
|---|---|--|
| Ironing Machines-Electric | Auburn Manufacturing Company The (packings, cubs, washers, etc) Middletown | Torrington Manufacturing Co The (mill) Torrington |
| General Electric Company Bridgeport Jacquard | Letterheads Lehman Brothers Inc (designers, engravers, | Machinery-Bolt and Nut Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury |
| Case Brothers Inc Manchester | lithographers) New Haven Lighting Accessories—Fluorescent | Machinery-Cold Heading |
| J H Sessions & Son Bristol Jlg Borer | General Electric Company Bridgeport Lighting Equipment | Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury |
| Moore Special Tool Co (Moore) Bridgeport Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co West Hartford | Miller Co The (Miller, Duplexalite, Ivanhoe) Meriden United Manufacturing Co New Haven | Machinery Dealers & Rebuilders Botwinik Brothers New Haven J L Lucas and Son Fairfield State Machinery Co Luc |
| Moore Special Tool Co (Moore) Bridgeport | New England Lime Company Canaan | State Machinery Co Inc New Haven Machinery—Extruding Standard Machinery Co The Mystic |
| Raybestos Div of Raybestos Manhattan Inc The (compressed sheets) Bridgeport | Bridgeport Metal Goods Mig Co Lithographers Bridgeport | Machinery—Metal-Working Bristol Metal-Working Equipment Hartford Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The |
| Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co West Hartford | O'Toole & Sons Inc T Stamford Lithographing Kellogg & Bulkeley A Division of Connecticut | Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co West Hartford |
| Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain | Printers Inc Lehman Brothers Inc A D Steinbach & Sons Kartford New Haven New Haven | Machinery-Nut Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The (forming and tapping) Waterbury |
| Sargent & Company New Haven Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford | Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The | Machinery-Screw and Rivet Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury |
| J & J Cash Inc (Woven) South Norwalk Naugatuck Chemical Division United States | Eagle Lock Co The Terryville | Machinery-Wire Drawing |
| Rubber Co (for rubber articles) Naugatuck Label Moisteners | Eagle Lock Co The Terryville P & F Corbin Division The American Hard- ware Corp Sargent & Company New Haven | Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury |
| Better Packages Inc Shelton | Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford | Machinery-Wire Straightening Mettler Machine Tool Inc New Haven |
| Eastern Industries Inc New Haven | Eagle Lock Co The Terryville Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain | Campbell Machine Div American Chain & Cable Co Inc (cutting & nibbling) Bridgeport |
| Macalaster Bicknell Company New Haven | Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford | Coulter & McKenzie Machine Co The (special, new development engineering design and con- struction) Bridgeport |
| Wilcox Lace Corporation The Middletown | Locks—Special Purpose | Patent Button Company The Waterbury |
| Wilcox Lace Corporation The Middletown | Eagle Lock Co The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford | Machines—Automatic A H Nilson Mach Co The (Special) Bridgeport |
| Atlas Powder Co Zapon Div Stamford Baer Brothers Chemical Coatings Corporation Dagmar Chemical Company Inc United Chromium Incorporated | Eagle Lock Co The Terryville Locks—Sult-Case and Trimmings Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford | Machines—Automatic Chucking Bullard Company The New Britain-Gridley Machine Division The New Britain Machine Co (multiple spindle and double end) New Britain Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Benet-Pond Co (Potter & Johnson) West Hartford |
| Ladders | Locks-Trunk | (Potter & Johnson) West Hartford Machines—Automatic Screw |
| A W Flint Co 196 Chapel St New Haven Lamps | Eagle Lock Co The Terryville Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford Excelsion Hardware Co The | New Britain-Gridley Machine Division The New Britain Machine Co (single and multiple spindle) New Britain |
| Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (metal oil) Waterbury | Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The (and suitcase) | Machines—Automatic Shaft Turning Bullard Company The (30H lathe—horizontal |
| General Electric Company Fluorescent Bridgeport | Locks—Zipper Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford | 3 spindle) Bridgeport Machines—Brushing |
| Verplex Company The Essex | Loom-Non-Metallic Wiremold Company The Hartford | Fuller Brush Co The Hartford Machines—Conveyor Bullard Company The (Bullard Dune seters) |
| Bullard Company The (vertical multi-spindle- continuous turning type) Bridgeport | Falls Company The Norwich | Bullard Company The (Bullard-Dunn rotary conveyor indexing type) Bridgeport |
| Lathes—30H Man-Au-Trol Bullard Company The (horizontal 3 spindle) Bridgeport | Lumber & Millwork Products City Lumber Co of Bridgeport Inc Bridgeport | Machines—Contin-U-Matic Bullard Company The (vertical multi-spindle—continuous turning) Bridgeport |
| Lathes-Mult-Au-Matic Bullard Company The (vertical multi-spindle-indexing type) Bridgeport | Collins Company The . Collinsville | Machines—Draw Benches Fenn Manufacturing Company The Hartford Machines—Drill Spacing |
| Lathes-Toolroom and Automatic Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co West Hartford | Bullard Company The Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co West Hartford Producto Machine Company The Bridgeport Bridgeport | Bullard Company The (Man-Au-Trol spacer— used in conjunction with radical drills) Bridgeport |
| Lathes-Vertical Turret Bullard Company The (single spindle) Reidgenort | Machine Work Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc Ansonia | Fenn Manufacturing Company The Hartford |
| Atlas Powder Co Zapon Div Bridgeport Stamford | Fenn Manufacturing Company The (precision parts) Hartford Hartford Special Machinery Co The (contract | Machines—Forming A H Nilson Mach Co The (four-slide wire and ribbon stock) Bridgeport |
| Christic Plating Co The Groton | work only) National Sherardizing & Machine Co (job) Hartford Hartford | Machines-Mult-Au-Matic Bullard Company The Bridgeport |
| Leather Herman Roser & Sons Inc (Genuine Pigskin) | Parker Stamp Works Inc The (Special) Hartford | John McAdams & Sons Inc Norwalk |
| Geo A Shepard & Sons Co The (sheepskin, show upper, garment, grain and suede) Bethel | Swan Tool & Machine Co The Torrington Manufacturing Co The ing mill machinery) Hartford (special roll- Torrington | Machines—Pipe & Bolt Threading Capewell Mfg Co The (Advt.) |
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Night Latches

P & F Corbin Division The American Hardware Corp
New Britain
New Haven
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The
Stamford Metal Specialties
Excelsior Hardware Co The Machines-Precision Boring
New Britain-Gridley Machine Division
The New Britain Machine Co New Britain Stamford Metal Stampings

American Brass Company The
Autoyre Co The (Small)
Bridgeport Chain & Míg Co
DooVal Tool & Míg Inc The
Excelsior Hardware Co The
Greist Míg Co The
H C Cook Co The
J Beaver St Ansonia
Master Engineering Company
J A Otterbein Company
Hossian

Son
Waterbury
Oakville
Bridgeport
Naugatuck
Stamford
Stamford
Stamford
Stamford
Stamford
Stamford
West Cheshire
Middletown
Bristol
Waterbury
Oakville Machines-Rolling Fenn Manufacturing Company The Hartford Machines—Slotting
Globe Tapping Machine Company The (High
Production Screw Head Slotting) Bridgeport
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The
(screw head) Waterbury Non-ferrous Metal Castings Miller Company The Meriden Nuts, Bolts and Washers Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale J A Otterbein Company The (metal ations)
J H Sessions & Son
Patent Button Co The
G E Prentice Mfg Co The
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The
Saling Manufacturing Company
Stanley Works The
Swan Tool & Machine Co The
United States Rubber Company
Werplex Company The (Contract)
Werplex Company The (Contract) Office Equipment Machines—Special Pitney-Bowes Inc Stamford Underwood Corporation Bridgeport & Hartford Hartford Waterbury Kensington Waterbury Offset Printing
Kellogg & Bulkeley A Division of
Printers Inc Machines-Swaging Fenn Manufacturing Company The Connecticut Hartford Hartford Machines—Thread Rolling
Hartford Special Machinery Co The Hartford
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The
Waterbury Unionville New Britain Hartford Shoe Hard-Oil Burners Malleable Iron Fittings Co (domestic) Branford Waterbury Miller Company The (domestic)
Peabody Engineering Corp (Mechanical and/or Steam Atomizer)
Petroleum Heat & Power Co (domestic, commercial and industrial)
Silent Glow Oil Burner Corp The
1477 Park St

Branford
Stamford
Stamford
The Stamford
Hartford Verplex Company The (Contract)
Waterbury Lock & Specialty Co 7 Milford Machines—Turks Head Fenn Manufacturing Company The Hartford Meters-Gas Sprague Meter Company Bridgeport Machines-Well Drilling
Consolidated Industries West Cheshire Rhodes Inc M H Hartford Machines-Wire Drawing Fenn Manufacturing Company The Oil Burner Wicks Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The Microscope—Measuring Lundeberg Engineering Company Hartford Hartford Mail Boxes Milk Bottle Carriers Oll Tanks
Norwalk Tank Co The (550 to 30M gals, underwriters above and under ground) Airline Manufacturing Company The Warehouse Point John P Smith Co The 423-33 Chapel St New Haven Mail Boxes, Apartment & Residential
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware
Corp New Britain South Norwalk Miliboard Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The Whitlock Manufacturing Co The (asbestos) Bridgeport Optical Cores & Ingots
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Mailing Machines
Pitney-Bowes Inc Thomaston Millwork Stamford Hartford Builders Finish Co Hartford Hartford Builders Final Machines

Milling Machines

Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co
(Keller Tracer—Controlled Milling Machines)

West Hartford Outlets-Electric Manicure Instruments W E Bassett Company The General Electric Company Bridgeport Derby Ovens-Electric Manganese Bronze Ingot Whipple and Choate Company Bauer & Company Bridgeport Hartford Rowbottom Machine Company Inc (cam)
Waterbury Kilborn-Sauer Company (running lights and searchlights)
Lathrop Engine Co The Fairfield Mystic Package Sealers Better Packages Inc Shelton Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Packaging
Local Industries Inc (merchandising displays and packaging in wood)

Lakeville Middletown Marine Equipment Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Minute Minders Lux Clock Mfg Co The Packaging Machinery
Colt's Manufacturing Company (box making machinery, Trade mark "Rite Size")
Hartford Middletown Waterbury Marine Reserve Gears Snow-Nabstedt Gear Corp The Mirror Rosettes and Hangers Waterbury Companies Inc W New Haven Waterbury Marking Devices
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The New Haven
Parker Stamp Works Inc The (steel) Hartford Standard-Knapp Division of Emhart Manu-facturing Co Portland Mixing Equipment Eastern Industries Inc New Haven Mops Auburn Manufacturing Company The (leather, rubber, asbestos, fibre) Middletown Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (rubber sheet and automotive) Bridgeport Mattresses Fuller Brush Co The Hartford Waterbury Mattress Co. Waterbury Moulded Plastic Products
Colt's Manufacturing Company
Patent Button Co The
Waterbury Companies Inc
Watertown Mfg Co The 117 Echo Mechanics Hand Tool
Bridgeport Hdwe Mig Corp The (screw drivers,
wrenches, pliers, cold chisels, hammers, auto
repair tools)
Bridgeport Hartford Waterbury Pads-Office The Baker Goodyear Company Waterbury 117 Echo Lake Road Watertown New Britain Padlocks Metal Boxes and Displays
Durham Manufacturing Company The Durham
Merriam Mig Co (Bond, Security, Cash, Utility, Personal Files, Drawer Safes, Custombit
containers and displays) Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware
Corp New Britain
Sargent & Company New Hayen Mouldings
Himmel Brothers Co The (architectural, metal and store front)

Hamden Corpin Canada Company
Sargent & Company
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company
State
State
On The Mil Stamford Milford Moulds ABA Tool & Die Co Manchester Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (steel) 114 Brewery St New Haven Lundeberg Engineering Company (plastics) Metal Cleaners
Apothecaries Hall Co Waterbury Paints Enthone Inc MacDermid Incorporated New Haven Stamford Hartford Paints and Enamels Staminate Corp The Parker Stamp Works Inc The (compression injection & transfer for plastics) Hartford Sessions Foundry Co The (heat resisting for non-ferrous metals) New Haven Metal Cleaning Machines Moore Special Tool Co (crush wheel dresser)
Bridgeport Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford Napper Clothing
Standard Card Clothing Co The (for textile Stafford Springs New Haven Bridgeport Waterbury Paperboard
Gair Company Inc Robert Montville
Robertson Paper Box Co
New Haven Pulp and Board Co The
New Haven Enthone Inc Mitchell-Bradford Chemical Co United Chromium Incorporated Metal Finishing Nettings National Sherardizing & Machine Co Waterbury Plating Company Hartford Paper Boxes
Atlantic Carton Corp (folding) Norwich
Gair Co Inc Robert (folding) Montville
National Folding Box Co Inc (folding)
New Haven Wilcox Lace Corp The Middletown Waterbury Nickel Anodes Metal Formings
Master Engineering Company West Cheshire Apothecaries Hall Co Seymour Mfg Co The Waterbury Seymour Nickel Silver
American Brass Company The
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The
Seymour Mfg Co The
Waterbury Rolling Mills Inc
rolls)
Western Brass Mills Division
tries Inc (sheet, strip)

Waterbury Thomaston
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New Haven Metalizing New Haven Pulp and Board Co The Conn Metal Finishing Co Hamden New Haven Mills Inc H J Robertson Paper Box Co (folding) H C Cook Co The 32 Bea Montville 32 Beaver St Ansonia Paper Boxes-Folding and Setup eport Paper Box Company Bridgeport workes' Sons Inc Wallingford Metal Products—Stampings
American Brass Company The Waterbury
J H Sessions & Son Bristol
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Madet-Oolcder) Waterbury 91 Bridgeport Paper Box M Backes' Sons Inc

Nickel Silver Ingot
Whipple and Choate Company The Bridgeport

Paper Clips
H C Cook Co The (steel) 32 Beaver St Ansonia (Advt.)

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

| Paper Mill Machinery arrel-Birmingham Company Inc Ansonia | Colt's Manufacturing Company Conn Plastics Waterbury | Printing Machinery Banthin Engineering Co (automatic) Bridgep Thomas W Hall Company Stamfo |
|---|---|--|
| Paper Tubes and Cores onoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell) Div | General Electric Company Meriden | Thomas W Hall Company Stamfor |
| Parallel Tubes Mystic | Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury Watertown Mfg Co The Watertown | Chambers-Storck Company Inc The (engrave Norw |
| noco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic Parkerlzing | Parker Stamp Works Inc The (for plastics) Hartford | Production Control Equipment United Cinephone Corporation Torring Wassell Organization (Produc-Trol) Westp |
| airglow Mfg Company Portland | Plasticrete Corp Hamden | Production Welding |
| odes Inc M H Hartford | General Electric Company Bridgeport | Consolidated Industries West Chest Profilers |
| Passenger Car Sander nn Telephone & Electric Corp Subsidiary of | Platers American Metal Products Company Inc | Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond West Hartf Propellers—Aircraft |
| Pattern-Makers | Christie Plating Co Groton City Plating Works Bridgeport Patent Button Co The Waterbury | Propellers-Aircraft Hamilton Standard Div United Aircraft C (propellers and other aircraft equipment) Windsor Lo |
| Penlights | Chromium Process Company The (Chromium | O'Toole & Sons Inc T Stamf |
| idgeport Metal Goods Mfg Co Bridgeport Pet Furnishings | Plating only) Derby Platers' Equipment | Pumps |
| drew B Hendrix Co The New Haven | Apothecaries Hall Company Waterbury Conn Metalcraft Inc New Haven | Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company (Tri-rotor) Stamf |
| Pharmaceutical Specialties nst Bischoff Company Inc Ivoryton | Lea Manufacturing Co The MacDermid Incorporated Waterbury Platers Metal | Pumps—Small Industrial Eastern Industries Inc New Ha Pump Valves |
| Phosphor Bronze merican Brass Company The Waterbury ller Company The (sheets, strips, rolls) | Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Thomaston | Pump Valves Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartf Punches |
| ymour Mfg Co The Seymour aterbury Rolling Mills Inc (sheets, strips, | Christie Plating Co The (including lead plating) Groton Conn Metal Finishing Co Hamden | Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (ticket & clo 141 Brewery St New Ha |
| terbury Rolling Mills Inc (sneets, strips, oolls) Waterbury estern Brass Mills Division of Olin Industries Inc (sheet, strip) New Haven | Plating Processes and Supplies Enthone Inc New Haven | Putty Softeners-Electrical Fletcher Terry Co The Box 415 Foresty |
| Phesphor Bronze Ingots hipple and Choate Company The Bridgeport | United Chromium Incorporated Waterbury Plumbers' Brass Goods | Pyrometers Bristol Co The (recording and controlling) Waterb |
| Phetographic Equipment lart Company Inc Plainville | Keeney Mfg Co The (special bends) Newington Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury 48 | Radiation—Baseboard Convectors Hoff Manufacturing Company Beth |
| Piano Repairs att Read & Co Inc (keys and action) | John M Russell Mfg Co Inc Naugatuck | Radiation-Finned Copper Bush Manufacturing Co West Harts |
| Plane Supplies att Read & Co (keys and actions, backs, | Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford Police Equipment | G & O Manufacturing Company The New Ha Vulcan Radiator Co The (steel and copper) |
| Pile Fabrics iney Blumenthal & Co Inc (For furniture, | The Smith-Worthington Saddlery Co Hartford Polishing Wheels | Radiators—Engine Cooling G & O Manufacturing Co New Ha |
| ney Blumenthal & Co life (For furniture, automobiles, railroads, women's wear, toys) Shelton Pin Up Lamps | Williamsville Buff Div The Bullard Clark Company Poly Chokes Poly Chokes Poly Chokes Poly Chokes Company The (a chokeny choking | Rayon Specialties Hartford Rayon Corporation The Rocky |
| rplex Company The Essex | Poly Choke Company The (a shotgun choking device) Postage Meters Tariffville | Rayon Yarns Hartford Rayon Corporation The Rocky |
| erican Brass Co The (brass and copper) Waterbury | Pitney Bowes Inc Stamford Power Presses | O K Tool Co Inc The (inserted tooth) 33 Hull St She |
| dgeport Brass Co (brass and copper) Bridgeport | Fenn Manufacturing Company The Hartford Powered Metal Products | Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond (All types) West Hart |
| as Brass & Copper Co (red brass and cop- er) Waterbury ane Company (fabricated) Bridgeport ward Co (cement well and chimney) | American Sintered Alloys Inc Bethel Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury | Recorders Bristol Co The (automatic controllers, temp |
| Pipe Fitters' Hand Tools & Machines pewell Mfg Co The Hartford | Prefabricated Buildings City Lumber of Bridgeport Inc The Bridgeport Premium Specialties | Reduction Gears Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc Snow-Nabstedt Gear Corp The New Ha |
| Pipe Fittings ley Co Inc Plainville | Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury Preservatives-Wood, Rope, Fabric | Snow-Nabstedt Gear Corp The New Ha Refractories Howard Company New Ha |
| lleable Iron Fittings Co Branford Pipe Plugs | Darworth Incorporated ("Cuprinol") Simsbury Press Papers | Mullite Refractories Company The She |
| lo-Krome Screw Corporation The (counter- unk) West Hartford | Case Brothers Inc Manchester Presses Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc (Hydraulic) | Bowser Technical Refrigeration Div Bov Inc (high altitude, low temperature) |
| o-Krome Screw Corp The West Hartford | Henry & Wright Div of Emhart Manufactur- | Regulators Norwalk Valve Company (for gas and air) |
| agatuck Chemical Division United States hubber Co Naugatuck nge Rubber Products Co Inc (expanded ellular) Shelton | Presses-Molding Standard Machinery Co The (compression and transfer molding, automatic and semi-automatic) Mystic | Sorensen & Company Inc Stami Remote Control Wiring General Electric Company Bridge; |
| x Corporation, subsidiary of Emhart Manu- cturing Co West Hartford | Presses-Power Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury | Resistance Wire C O Jeliff Mfg Co The (nickel chromium, oper nickel, iron chromium, aluminum) |
| Plastic Buttons nk Parizek Manufacturing Co The | Pressure Vessels Norwalk Tank Co Inc The (unfired to ASME | Kanthal Corporation The (Kanthal A-1, A, |
| ent Button Co The Waterbury | Code Par U 69-70) South Norwalk Whitlock Manufacturing Co The Hartford | DS) Respirators American Optical Company Safety Divisio |
| Plastic Gems I's Manufacturing Company Hartford | Case Lockwood & Brainard A Division of Con- | Retainers |
| Plastic Films and Sheet x Corporation, subsidiary of Emhart Manu- cturing Co West Hartford | necticut Printers Inc Hartford Finlay Brothers Hartford Heminway Corporation The Waterbury | Hartford Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & a motive) Riveting Machines |
| Plastic Rod and Tubing | Hunter Press Lehman Brothers Inc New Haven | Grant Míg & Machine Co The Bridger H. P Townsend Manufacturing Co The Elmw |
| x Corporation, subsidiary of Emhart Manu- acturing Co West Hartford | Taylor & Greenough Co The Wethersfield T B Simonds Inc Hartford | L-R Mig Div of The Ripley Co Torring |

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

Waterbury

Waterbury

Waterbury

Shelton

Hartford

Ansonia

Waterbury

Kensington New Britain Waterbury

New Haven South Norwalk

Plantsville

Hartford

Bridgeport Hartford

Shelton

(Advt.)

Naugatuck

West Haven Naugatuck Bristol

T

geport

raved) orwich

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Corp

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Haven

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eport

Safety Fuses
Ensign-Bickford Co The (mining & detonating)

Safety Gloves and Mittens American Optical Company Safety Division Putnam

Safety Goggles
American Optical Company Safety Division
Putnam

Saws-Metal & Wood Cutting Band Capewell Mfg Co The Har

Hartford

Hartford

Saw Blades—Hack Capewell Mfg Co The

Rivets

Blake & Johnson Co The (brass, copper and non-ferrous) Waterville Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale Connecticut Manufacturing Company The Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Waterbury Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brass and aluminum tubular and solid copper)

Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The Pridgeport Sheet Metal Products
Airline Manufacturing Company The
Warehouse Point Saws, Band, Metal Cutting
Atlantic Saw Mfg Co
New Haven Warehouse Point
American Brass Co The (brass and copper)
Merriam Mfg Co (security boxes, fitted tool
boxes, tackle boxes, displays) Durham
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The
United Advertising Corp Manufacturing Division (Job and Production Runs) New Haven Scales-Industrial Dial
Bridgeport Kron Company The Scissors Acme Shear Company The Bridgeport per)
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The
Bridgeport Screens
Hartford Wire Works Co The (Windows, Doors and Porches)

Hartford Sheet Metal Stampings
American Brass Company The
American Buckle Co The W
DooVal Tool & Mig Inc The
J H Sessions & Son
Patent Button Co The
Plume & Atwood Mig Co The (iron)

Rods

American Brass Company The (copper, brass, Waterbury Screw Caps
Weimann Bros Mfg Co The (small for bottles)
Derby bronze)
Bristol Brass Corp The (brass and bronze)
Bristol Scovill Manufacturing Company (brass and Waterbury 91 Screw Machines H P Townsend Mfg Company The Elmwood Roller Skates
Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division
Olin Industries Inc New Haven Screw Machine Accessories
Barnaby Manufacturing and Tool Company
Bridgeport Shipment Sealers Better Packages Inc Rolling Mills and Equipment
Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc Ansonia
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The
Waterbury Showcase Lighting Equipment Wiremold Company The Screw Machine Products

Apex Tool Co Inc The Bridgeport
Blake & Johnson Co The Waterville
Centerless Grinding Co Inc The (Heat treated
and ground type only)
19 Staples Street
Connecticut Manufacturing Company The
Waterbury
Consolidated Industries
Corn The H C Cook Co The (for card files) Rolls Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc (Chilled and Alloy Iron, Steel) Silk Screening on Metal

Merriam Mfg Co (Displays and Specialties, to

Durham Rope Wire
American Steel & Wire Div of U S Steel
New Haven Consolidated Industries
Eastern Machine Screw Corp The
Truman & Barclay Sts
Fairchild Screw Products Inc
Franklin Screw Machine Co The Winsted
Franklin Screw Machine Co The Up to 1½"
Hartford Sizing and Finishing Compounds American Cyanamid Company Wat Rubber Chemicals
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States capacity)
Greist Mig Co The (Up to 1½" capacity)
New Haven Rubber Co Stamford Rubber Supply Co The Vulcanized Vegetable Oils) Naugatuck ("Factice" G E Prentice Mfg Co The North & Judd Manufacturing Co Patent Button Co The Stamford Humason Mfg Co The Forestville Lowe Mfg Co The Wethersfield National Automatic Products Company The Berlin Berlin Rubber-Cellular Sponge Rubber Products Co Inc Shelton Slings American Steel & Wire Div of U S Steel New Haven Nelson's Screw Machine Products
New Britain Machine Company The
New Britain Company (up to 14" capacity) Rubberized Fabrics Duro-Gloss Rubber Co The New Haven Olson Brothers Company (up to "Mexical Regardity")

Olson & Sons R P
Peck Spring Co The
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The
Scovill Manufacturing Company
Wallace Metal Products Co Inc
Waterbury Machine Tools & Products Co
(Brown & Sharpe and Davenport)
Waterville Mfg Co The

New Britain

Plainville Rubber Footwear
Goodyear Rubber Co The
United States Rubber Company (Keds, Kedettes,
Gaytees, U S Royal Footwear)
Naugatuck Smoke Stacks Bigelow Company The (steel) Norwalk Tank Co The J B Williams Co The (industrial soaps, toilet soaps, shaving soaps) Glastonbury Rubber Gloves Seamless Rubber Company The New Haven Rubber-Handmade Specialties
Seamless Rubber Company The New Haven Torrey S Crane Company Screw Machine Tools

American Cam Company Inc (Circular Form Tools)
Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co (Reamers, Taps, Dies, Blades and Knurls)
West Hartford
Somma Tool Co (precision circular form tools)
Waterbury Rubber Latex Compounds and Dispersions Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co (coating, impregnating and adhe-sive compounds) Naugatuck Special Machinery
Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc
H P Townsend Mfg Company The
Lundeberg Engineering Company
National Sherardizing & Machine Co
& stock shells for rubber industry)
Swan Tool & Machine Co The

Ansonia
Elmwood
(mandrels
Hartford
Hartford
Hartford Rubber Mill Machinery Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc Ansonia Rubber-Molded Specialties
Seamless Rubber Company The New Haven American Screw Company Willimantic Atlantic Screw Works (wood) Hartford Blake & Johnson Co The (machine and wood) Waterville Screws Special Parts
Greist Mfg Co The (small machines, especially precision stampings)
J H Sessions & Son
Bristol Rubber Products—Mechanical
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (washers, gaskets, molded parts)
Canfield Co The H O
Seamless Rubber Company The
New Haven Blake & Johnson Company The (socket set and socket cap Waterburg)

Waterburg
Waterburg Bristol Company 1 ne (socket set screws)
Clark Brothers Bolt Co
Connecticut Mfg Co The (machine)
Eagle Lock Co The
Holo-Krome Screw Corporation and socket cap)
Scovill Manufacturing Company
Superior Manufacturing Co The

Waterbury
Terryville
(socket set West Hartford
Waterbury 91
Winsted Special Industrial Locking Devices
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware
Corp New Britain Rubber—Reclaimed
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States
Rubber Co Naugatuck Special Tools & Dies Lundeberg Engineering Company Rubbish Burners
John P Smith Co The 423-33 Chapel St
New Haven Spinnings
American Metal Products Company Inc Screws—Sockets

Allen Manufacturing Company The Hartford
Holo-Krome Screw Corp The West Hartford Saddlery
The Smith-Worthington Saddlery Co Hartford Gray Manufacturing Company The Safety Clothing
American Optical Company Safety Division Sealing Tape Machines

Sponge Rubber Products Co The United States Rubber Company Better Packages Inc Shelton Sewing Machines
Greist Mfg Co The (Sewing Machine attachments) 503 Blake St New Haven Merrow Machine Co The (Industrial) Hartford Singer Manufacturing Company The (industrial) Bridgeport Spray Painting Equipment and Supplies Lea Manufacturing Co The Waterbury Spring Colling Machines
Torrington Manufacturing Co The Torrington J B Williams Co The Glastonbury Spring Units
Owen Silent Spring Division American Chain & Cable Company Inc Bridgeport Shears
Acme Shear Co The (household) Bridgeport Spring Washers
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring
Corp Bristol Shells Wolcott Tool and Manufacturing Company Inc Waterbury

IT'S MADEIN CONNECTIC T

Springs—Coll & Flat
Bristol Spring Manufacturing CoFour-some Manufacturing Company
Han-Dee Spring and Manufacturing CoHumason Mfg Co The
Newcomb Spring Corp The Bridgeport Division
New England Spring Manufacturing Company
Unionwille
Plainwille Springs-Coll & Flat Peck Spring Co The
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring
Bristol

Springs—Flat
Bristol Spring Manufacturing Co
Foursome Manufacturing Company
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated
Spring Bristol Corp ew England Spring Manufacturing Company Unionville

Springs-Furniture
Owen Silent Spring Division American Chain
& Cable Company Inc Bridgeport

Springs-Wire
Bristol Spring Manufacturing Co
Colonial Spring Corporation The
Connecticut Spring Corporation The
sion, extension, torsion)
D R Templeman Co (coil and torsion)
J W Bernston Company (coil and torsion)
J W Bernston Company (coil and torsion)
Unionville Plainville Hartford (compres-Hartford Bristol Newcomb Spring Corp The Bridgeport Divi-Bridgeport

sion New England Spring Mfg Co Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Bristol

Springs, Wire & Fiat Autoyre Company The Oakville

Stamped Metal Products American Brass Company The Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury Waterbury

Stamps
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (steel)
141 Brewery St
Parker Stamp Works Inc The (steel) Hartford

American Metal Products Company Inc Bridgeport Watertown Naugatuck Donahue Mfg Co Inc DooVal Tool & Mfg Inc The Han-Dee Spring and Manufacturing Co The (small) (small)
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (small)
Waterbury

Stampings-Small
Acme Shear Co The
American Metal Products Company Bridgeport Bridgeport Plainville Bristol Spring Manufacturing Co
Foursome Manufacturing Co The
Greist Manufacturing Co The
Master Engineering Company
Rogers Corporation (Fibre Cellulose Paper) ester Manch Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol

Stationery Specialties rass Company The American Brass Company Waterbury

Stanley Works The (hot and cold rolled strip)

Steel Sastings
Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc
Hartford Electric Steel Co The (carbon and
alloy steel) 540 Flatbush Ave Hartford
Malleable Iron Fittings Co
Branford
Marten Combile Steel Co alloy steel) 540 I Malleable Iron Fittings Co Nutmeg Crucible Steel Co Branford Branford

Steel-Cold Rolled Spring
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Steel-Cold Rolled Stainless Wallingford Steel Company Wallingford

Steel-Cold Rolled Strip and Sheets American Steel & Wire Div of U S Steel U S Steel New Haven New Haven Wallingford Detroit Steel Corporation Wallingford Steel Company

Steel Goods
Merriam Mfg Co (sheets products to order) Durham Steel Rolling Rules Milforo Waterbury Lock & Specialty Co The

Steel Strapping Stanley Works The New Britain

Stereotypes New Haven Electrotype Electrographic New Haven

Stop Clocks, Electric H C Thompson Clock Co The Bristol Straps, Leather

Auburn Manufacturing Company industrial, skate, carriage) The (textile, Middletown Studio Couches

Waterbury Mattress Co Waterbury Super Refractories Mullite Refractories Company The Shelton

Surface Metal Raceways & Fittings Hartford

Surgical Dressings Acme Cotton Products Co Inc Seamless Rubber Company The East Killingly

New Haven Surgical Rubber Goods Seamless Rubber Company The New Haven

Switches-Electric General Electric Company Bridgeport

Swaging Machinery Hartford Special Machinery Co The Hartford

Plainville Electrical Products Company
Plainville Switchboards

Switchboards Wire and Cables Switchboards wire and Control (asbestos insulated)
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)
New Haven

R W Cramer Company Inc The Centerbrook

Tanks Bigelow Company The (steel)
Norwalk Tank Co The
South Norwalk
Storts Welding Company (steel and alloy)
Meriden

Tape Russell Mfg Co The Middletown

Tape Recorders

Conn Telephone & Electric Corp Subsidiary of Great American Industries Inc Meriden

Tape Recorder Magazines
Conn Telephone & Electric Corp Subsidiary
Great American Industries Inc Meric Tap Extractors
West Hartford Walton Company The

Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond West Hartford

Tarred Lines Brownell & Co Inc Moodus

Telemetering Instruments
Bristol Co The Waterbury

Telephone Answering & Recording Machines Conn Telephone & Electric Corp Subsidiary of Great American Industries Inc Meriden

Davis Electric Company Walli Wallingford

Testers-Non-Destructive Sperry Products Inc Danbury

Textile Machinery Merrow Machine Co The 2814 Laurel St Hartford

Textile Mill Supplies Ernst Bischoff Company Inc Ivoryton Textile Processors

American Dyeing Corporation (rayon, acetate) Rockville Aspinook Corp The (cotton) Jewett City

Thermometers Bristol Co The (recording and automatic con Waterbury Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc Stratford

Thermostats
Bridgeport Thermostat Company Inc (automa Bridgeport Thin Gauge Metals
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The
Thinsheet Metals Co The (plain or Thomaston tinned in

Waterbury

Thread
American Thread Co The Willimantic
Belding Heminway Corticelli Putnam
Gardner Hall Jr Co The (cotton sewing)
South Willington
Max Pollack & Co Inc Groton and Willimantic
Wm Johl Manufacturing Co Mystic

Thread Gages
Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co
West Hartford

Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co West Hartford

Thread Rolling Machinery Hartford Special Machinery Co The Hartford

Grant Mfg & Machine Co The (double and auto matic) Bridgeport Time Recorders Stromberg Time Corp Thomaston

Timers, Interval
A W Haydon Co The
H C Thompson Clock Co The
R W Cramer Company Inc The
Rhodes Inc M H Waterbury Bristo Hartford

Timing Devices A W Haydon Co The R W Cramer Company Inc The Lux Clock Manufacturing Company Rhodes Inc M H Seth Thomas Clocks United States Time Corporation The Waterbury Centerbrook Waterbury Hartford Thomaston Waterbury

Timing Devices & Time Switches A W Haydon Co The Lux Clock Manufacturing Company M H Rhodes Inc Waterbury Waterbur

Tinning
Thinsheet Metals Co The (non-ferrous metals in Waterbury rolls) Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown

Tools Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (rubber workers) 141 Brewery St New Haven
O K Tool Co Inc The (inserted tooth metal cutting) 33 Hull St Shelton

Tool Chests Vanderman Manufacturing Co The Willimantic

Tools & Dies Moore Special Tool Co Swan Tool & Machine Co The Bridgeport

Tools, Dies & Fixtures
Fonda Gage Company (also jigs)
Greist Mfg Co The New Haven

Tools, Hand & Mechanical redigeport Hardware Mfg Corp The (screw drivers, nail pullers, box tools, wrenches, auto tools, forgings & specialties)

Bridgeport Brdigeport

Tools-Pipe Fitters' Hand Capewell Mfg Co The Hartford

A C Gilbert Company Geo S Scott Mfg Co The Gong Bell Co The N N Hill Brass Co The Waterbury Companies Inc New Haven Wallingford East Hampton East Hampton Waterbury

Tramways American Steel & Wire Div of U S Steel New Haven

Trucks-Commercial Metropolitan Body Company (International Harvester truck chassis and "Metro" bodies) Bridgeport Trucks-Industrial

George P Clark Co Windsor Locks Trucks-Lift

Excelsior Hardware Co The George P Clark Co Stamford Windsor Locks

Trucks-Skld Platforms
Excelsior Hardware Co The (lift) Stamford **Tube Bending**

Donahue Mfg Co Inc Watertown

H C Cook Co The (for collapsible tubes)
32 Beaver St
Weimann Bros Mfg Co The (for collapsible collapsible collapsible collapsible delay) (Advt.)

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rby vt. terials)
Blake & Johnson The (brass, copper & non-fer-rous)
Clark Brothers Bolt Co

Milldale

Washers (Continued)
Plume & Atwood Mig Co The (brass & copper)
Waterbury Wire Cable
Bevin-Wilcox Line Co The (braided)
East Hampton Scovill Mfg Co ("Uniflare") Bevin-Wilcox Line

Wire Cloth

Hartford Wire Works Co The
C O Jelliff Mfg Co The (all metal, all meshes)

Cloth Co Inc

Cloth Co Inc

Fairfield

Www Haven Waterhury Waterbury
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (the
clutch washers)
J H Rosenbeck Inc
Saling Manufacturing Company (made to order)
Unionville Standard Machinery Co The (tubers for both rubber and plastic industries) Mystic Tubes-Collapsible Metal Pequot Wire Cloth Co Inc Rolock Incorporated Smith Co The John P Sheffield Tube Corp The New London Sessions Foundry Co The (cast iron) Tubing American Brass Co The (brass and copper)
Waterbury Chas W House & Sons Inc (Mills & Cutting Plant) New Haven Wire Drawing Dies Waterhury Wire Die Co The Bridgeport Brass Company (brass and copper)
G & O Manufacturing Co (finned)
Scoville Manufacturing Company (Brass and Copper)
Copper)
Waterbury 91 Waterbury Wire Dipping Baskets Hartford Wire Works Co The John P Smith Co The 423-33 Chapel St Washing Machines-Electric General Electric Company Bridgeport Hartford Watches E Ingraham Co The United States Time Corporation The New Haven Tubing-Flexible Metallic American Brass Co Metal Hose Wire Formings Autoyre Co The G E Prentice Mfg Co The Master Engineering Company North & Judd Manufacturing Co Verplex Company The Waterbury Water Heaters
Whitlock Manufacturing Co The (instantaneous Hartford Oakville Waterbury Kensington West Cheshire New Britain Tubing—Heat Exchanger
American Brass Company The Waterbury
Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury 91 Verplex Company The
Wire Forms
Bristol Spring Manufacturing Co
Colonial Spring Corporation The
Connecticut Spring Corporation The
Foursome Manufacturing Company
Humason Mfg Co The
New England Spring Mfg Co
Luinowille
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated
William Milliam Water Heaters-Electric Typewriters
Royal Typewriter Co Inc
Underwood Corporation Hartford Hartford Water Heaters—Gas or Kerosene Holyoke Heater Corp of Conn Inc Hartford Hartford Typewriters-Portable Waterproof Dressings for Leather Viscol Company The Sta Underwood Corporation Hartford Stamford Typewriter Ribbons and Supplies Underwood Corporation Hartford and Bridgeport Waxes-Floor Wallace Dating Corp

Wire Goods

American Buckle Co The (overall trimmings)

West Haven
Waterbury
(The Order) Fuller Brush Co The Wedges
Saling Manufacturing Company (hammer & Unionville Underclearer Rolls
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div)
Mystic welding
Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc
G E Wheeler Company (Fabrication of Steel &
Non-Ferrous Metals)
Industrial Welding Company (Equipment Manufacturers—Steel Fabricators)
Porupine Company The
Unionville
Ansonia Patent Button Co The Scovill Manufacturing Company (To Order) Waterbury 91 Upholstering Fabrics—Woolen & Worsten Broad Brook Company (automobile, airplane, railroad) ile, airplane, Broad Brook Wire Partitions Hartford Wire Works Co The John P Smith Co The 423-33 Chapel St Hartford Vacuum Bottles and Containers American Thermos Bottle Co Norwich New Haven Vacuum Cleaners Storts Welding Company (tanks and fabrica-tion) Heriden Wire Products Clairglow Mfg Company Portland
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (to order)
Waterbury Electrolux Corporation Spencer Turbine Co The Old Greenwich Hartford Welding Rods
American Brass Company The Waterbury
Bristol Brass Co The (brass & bronze) Bristol Valves A H Nilson Mach Co The Norwalk Valve Company (sensitive check valves)
South Norwalk Bridgeport Wire Rings
American Buckle Co The (pan tinners' trimmings)
Templeman Co D R Valve Discs Colt's Manufacturing Company Wheels-Industrial George P Clark Co handles and West Haven Hartford Windsor Locks Valves—Automobile Tire Bridgeport Brass Company Wicks Plainville Bridgeport Auburn Manufacturing Company The (felt, as Wire Rope and Strand American Steel & Wire Div of U S Audurn Manutacturing Company The (felt, asbestos) Middletown
Holyoke Heater Corp of Conn Inc
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (the
oil burner wicks)
Russell Mfg Co The Middletown S Steel New Haven Valves—Radiator Air Bridgeport Brass Company Bridgeport Wire Shapes Valves-Relief & Control Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co N Bridgeport Chain & Mfg Co Bridgeport New Britain Wire-Specialties Andrew B Hendryx Co The Window & Door Guards Hartford Wire Works Co The Smith Co The John P N Valves-Safety & Relief Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc New Haven Hartford New Haven Stratford Wires and Cable
Rockbestos Products Corporation (all
mining, shipboard and appliance Vanity Boxes Bridgeport Metal Goods Mfg Co (all asbestos, Window Shades
New England Shade & Blind Co Inc Bridgeport nce applica-New Haven Wooden Boxes
Wallingford Planing Mill Co Inc Wiping Cloths Varnishes Stamford New Haven Federal Textile Corporation Federal Textile Corporation

Wire

American Brass Company The
American Steel & Wire Div of U S Steel
New Haven
Branford
Branford
The (steel) New Haven Staminite Corp The Wood Handles
Salisbury Cutlery Handle Co The (for cutlery & small tools)
Salisbury American Velvet Co (owned and A Wimpfheimer & Bro Inc)
Leiss Velvet Mig Co Inc The Velvet Textile Corporation The (Velveten)
West Haven Wood Scrapers Atlantic Wire Co The (steel)

Branford
Bartlett Hair Spring Wire Co The (hair spring)
North Haven Forestville Fletcher-Terry Co The Woodwork C H Dresser & Sons Inc (Mfg all kinds of Woodwork) Bridgeport Brass Company (brass and silicon bronze) Bridgeport Venetian Blinds Findell Manufacturing Company New England Shade & Blind Co Inc Manchester bronze)
Bridgeport
Bristol Brass Corp The (brass & bronze) Bridgeport
Bristol Brass Corp The (steel)
Bristol Bristol
Bristol Bristol
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Bristol
Bristol
Bristol
Bristol
Bristol
Bristol
Bristol
Bristol
Winsted
Winsted
Winsted
Platt Bros & Co The (zinc wire)
P O Box 1030
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The
nickel silver)
Bristol
Waterbury
Brass, bronze,
Thomaston
Brass, Bronze
Waterbury 91 woodwork) Hartford Builders Finish Co Hartford Ventilating Systems Woodworking Lakeville Colonial Blower Company Local Industries Inc Plainville Vertical Shapers
Pratt & Whitney Div Niles-Bement-Pond Co
West Hartford Woven Awning Stripes
Falls Company The Woven Felts-Wool
Chas W House & Sons Inc (Mills & Cutting
Unionville Vibrators—Pneumatic New Haven Vibrator Company (industrial) New Haven and Nicket Suvery

Wire and Cable

General Electric Company (for residential, commercial and industrial applications)

Bridgeport Hartford Spinning Incorporated (Woolen, knitting and weaving yarns)

Aldon Spinning Mills Corporation The (finewoolen and specialty)

Ensign-Bickford Co The (jute carpet)

Simsbury Vises Charles Parker Co The
Fenn Manufacturing Company The (QuickAction Vises)
Vanderman Manufacturing Co The (Combination Bench Pipe)
Willimantic Wire Arches & Trellises
Hartford Wire Works Co The
John P Smith Co The
423-33 Chapel St Hartford Platt Bros & Co The (ribbon, strip and wire) P O Box 1030 Waterbury Washers American Felt Co (felt)

Auburn Manufacturing Company

terials)

Glenville

Middletown Wire Baskets
Rolock Inc (Industrial—for acid, heat, degreasing)
Wiretex Mfg Co Inc (Industrial, for acid, heat, treating and degreasing)

Fairfield
Fairfiel

P O Box 1030

Zinc Castings
Newton-New Haven Co Inc

688 Third Ave
West Haven
(Advt.)

How to Make Family Day Count

(Continued from page 9)

The Family Day

When the big day came, everything was in readiness. The exhibits were up, including a seven-panel display of counters in operation which are used in industrial plants throughout the world. There was a special exhibit on safety, several on production operations, and a complete set-up on civilian defense. Nurses were on duty in first aid stations.

The Family Day was held at two intervals—from 2:00 to 4:30 P. M. and from 6:00 to 8:00 P. M. Mid-way through the tour, our guests stopped at our cafeteria for light refreshments, cookies, coffee, chocolate, soda, and ice cream. The cafeteria, which normally can accommodate 550, was jammed at the height of the Family Day and an overflow area had been set up to take care of this contingency.

After leaving the cafeteria, Family Day guests completed the plant tour and then entered our executive offices. There they were individually greeted by me, by Mr. Chaplin, President and by Graham H. Anthony, Chairman of the Board.

As the Family Day visitors were leaving the plant, they stopped in at the Personnel Department to view a special exhibit on what it's like to work at Veeder-Root and to sign our guest register, which had been set up. Each visitor also received a souvenir booklet which emphasized the people who make our products.

The Good Citizen

I mentioned earlier that a Family Day which is well planned would dramatize the role of a company as a good citizen in the community. We dramatized our Family Day in many ways—through the press, radio, and our souvenir booklet.

The newspapers in Hartford ran articles before and after the event, including special reports by staff representatives who came to see our Family Day.

Station WTHT made on-the-spot recordings of the Family Day, including interviews with visitors, people on the production line, supervisors, and members of management. This was broadcast the day after Family Day—on November 20—from 8:00 to 8:30 P. M. Employees were alerted to listen to the broadcast by special bulletin

board notices.

The theme of the booklets given to visitors was "Veeder-Root Moves Forward with Hartford." President Chaplin, in a welcoming note, said:

"At Veeder-Root, we believe that the men and women who work here are responsible for our Company's success. We have been a part of the community life in Hartford since 1895. We're proud of our ability to work and grow together in these more than 57 years.

"In addition to the hundreds of thousands of dollars which go to Veeder-Root people in payroll every week, our Company pays thousands of dollars in local taxes for better schools, better roads, and improved public services. We support worthy charities and causes. Our people are active in the educational, religious, and civic organizations of our community.

"So you see, we're mighty proud of many things at Veeder-Root. We do far more than produce the finest counting devices. We seek always to be the good employer and the good neighbor, so that Veeder-Root people and our community can go forward together."

Two incidents, completely different, give some idea of the impact of the Veeder-Root Family Day.

One woman, who had worked for us 40 years ago and had never been back to see us since that time, went through the plant. She expressed amazement at its size and scope and the changes in equipment and methods she observed. She also remarked on the enthusiasm and friendly spirit of the people at work.

In another instance, a driver was in the line of cars approaching the plant parking area. He was directed to the Homestead Avenue one-story building, up a ramp and onto the roof where cars were being parked. An attendant noticed that he kept circling around the roof.

"Can I help you?" the Reception Committee member asked.

"Yeah," was the reply, "how do I get down from here? I'm on my way to East Hartford and I thought this was some kind of a detour!"

We think Family Day was a success. There is still an indefinable warm glow of good feeling throughout the plant now that the signs have long since been put away and the guest register closed. We think it is a hangover of satisfaction that comes when an employee knows that he has been an important participant in a large and successful undertaking.

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rounding out 75 busy years---



and in the needs of national defense!



The year 1953 marks the 75th anniversary of The Seymour Manufacturing Co. — an industry founded in the reconstruction years following the Civil War but slated for ever-increasing activity in both peace and war.

From a few hundred feet of floor space, and meagre equipment and personnel capable of producing a few thousand pounds of nonferrous alloys in a day, The Seymour Manufacturing Co. has grown to international scope, with several factories, 400,000 feet of floor space and over 800 employees.

While the products of an earlier day went into the limited utilities of that time, those of Seymour today cover a wide bracket of use: In radio and TV equipment, scientific instruments, flatware and zipper metal, electrical devices and appliances, and discs for shell casings, atomic energy and many other war items.

Seymour basic products include:

NICKEL SILVER — an alloy of copper, nickel and zinc, silvery white in color, highly ductile, tough and corrosion-resistant.

PHOSPHOR BRONZE — an alloy of copper, tin and phosphorus. Qualities: high fatigue resistance and corrosion resistance; a "must" in many electrical products.

NICKEL ANODES, in all shapes and formulas for modern plating. Also, Anodes of copper, brass and other underplate alloys.

BRIGHT NICKEL, a hot, organic bath, the use of which eliminates the need for coloring and buffing. Glad to send complete information on any product.

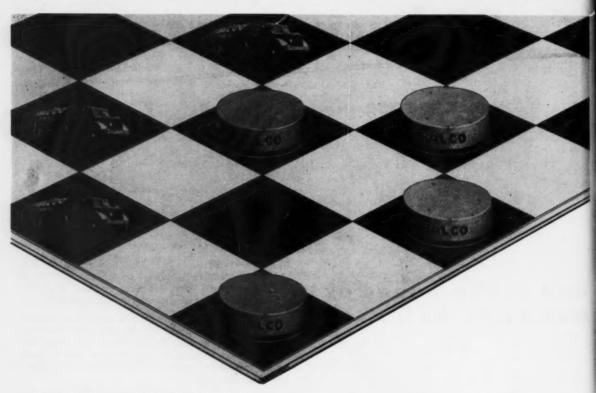
SEYMOUR

THE SEYMOUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY

SEYMOUR, CONN.

Nickel Silver • Phosphor Bronze • Nickel Anodes
Nonferrous ALLOYS SINCE 1878

GET THE JUMP ON HEATING PROBLEMS...



with reliable Balco Bunker "C"

- It's a wise move to join the ever-increasing number of manufacturers who have solved their heating problems with clean, convenient Balco Bunker "C". This modern, low cost fuel has been proven efficient—and economical —by daily use in industrial heating installations throughout Connecticut.
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TROUBLED BY A DIFFICULT OR UNUSUAL HEATING APPLICATION?

 Call on Ballard's heating engineers for prompt, expert advice with no obligation, of course. Contact Balco at Box 1078, Hartford or phone Hartford 9-3341.



